INSURANCE
SWADESHI in INSURANCE is easy. INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES are ready with their service.

REGD. NO. B. 1065

# The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE
Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL. XX NO. 28— BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1932 PRICE ONE ANNA.

# FIELD DAY FOR CHAMPIONS OF ORDINANCE RAJ

## LOYALISTS SHAKE HANDS WITH LADY WILLINGDON AND WALK INTO GOVT. LOBBY

### Tell-Tale Division List

*SENSATIONAL LANDSLIDE AND ABSENTEEISM COME TO OFFICIAL RESCUE*

### CENSURE MOTION DEFEATED IN ASSEMBLY BY OFFICIAL BLOC

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

NEW DELHI, February 2.

**"Frankly I was not prepared for such a staggering defeat to-day" declared several members when they emerged from the Assembly Chamber after the President had announced that Sir Harisingh Gour's resolution was lost by a majority of 18 votes.**

**TELL-TALE FIGURES.**

**The analysis of the Division List shows clearly that of the 62 votes recorded on the side of the Government, 36 were purely official votes, 13 Nominated non-Official votes, seven from the European group and 16 from the un-Official elected Indians.**

**THEY ALSO HELP THE GOVERNMENT.**

**Of those who have attended the debate, six were absent, namely (1) Mr. Mazwood Ahmed, (2) Maulvi Shafi Daudi, both of whom spoke strongly in favour of the resolution, (3) Mr. A. Heon who has tabled the resolution for the suspension of the Assembly, (4) Mr. A. Das, from the United Provinces, (5) Mr. B. N. Misra from Orissa, (6) Mr. Kabiruddin Ahmed, Bengal. Forty-four votes were recorded in favour of Sir Harisingh Gour's resolution were entirely o the Nationalists and Independents.**

**Mr. N. M. Joshi was the only nominated Indian who voted for the resolution.**

**LADY WILLINGDON'S PRESENCE TELLS.**

**Distinguished visitors included Lady Willingdon, Mrs. Subbaroyan, Mr. Mieville, Viceroy's Private Secretary, all three in the Viceregal Box, Mr. Tambe, the Mehtar of Chitral and Sir Prabhashanker Pattani in the President's gallery. The Viceregal box is to the left of the chair, so that those who went into "noes" lobby paid obeisance to the Countess of Willingdon, and of Sir Muhammad Yakub and Mr. DeSouza had the pleasure of shaking hands with Her Excellency, while Mr. Ghaznavi had a chat.**

Most of the speeches to-day in favour of the resolution were only recital of the excesses committed by the agents of the Government in several provinces. Mr. Shanmukham Chetty and Mr. Sayyid Murtaza from Madras, Mr. K. C. Neogy and Mr. S. C. Mitra from Bengal and Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Bombay drew pointed attention to the harrowing details of excesses committed in their respective provinces. Some of the members in giving these details confessed that they were eye-witnesses to the happenings and were unable to restrain their feelings.

UNITED INDIA PARTY UNITE WITH GOVERNMENT.

The attitude of Mr. Yaminkhan's United India Party was not made known, till Mr. Baghbir Singh, the back-bencher declared amidst derisive cheers of the Opposition "We are here to make laws, and if there are persons to break those laws, we must crush them".

TUTORED IN VAIN.

Mr. A. H. Ghuznavi was reserved by the Government to speak at last, and was seen snowed under heavy books and coached by Sir Abdullah Suhrawardy and Mr. Arthur Moore, but opportunity was denied by the Closure motion applied by Mr. Piracha of the United India Party which the Deputy President Mr. Shanmukham Chetty who was temporarily in chair accepted.

JEERING, CHEERING AND SKIRMISHES.

The debate was remarkable for several skirmishes, cheers and counter cheers, jeering and counter jeering. Unparliamentary expressions also were used; but those who used them were not compelled to withdraw, as that would have led to heated recriminations involving waste of speakers' time. Sir Zulfiqurali Khan astounded the House by speaking violently against the Congress when only recently he had issued a statement on the Ordinances urging the Government to come to terms with the Congress. Mr. Yaminkhan who was instrumental for the rejection of the Supplementary Finance Bill in November last poured out a good deal of wrath on Congressmen in the United Provinces.

Mr. Sayyid Murtaza, in spite of his ill-health, managed to give vent to his feelings against the Government excesses and quoted a telling Persian couplet which the Nationalist and Independent benches appeared to enjoy.

Sir Abdul Qaiyum was heard by a patient house, when he attributed the Frontier Ordinances to the unlawful preachings of Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan.

## AND THIS IS PREPARING INDIA FOR SWARAJ!

NEW DELHI, Feb. 2.

When the Legislative Assembly met to-day to conclude the debate on Sir H. S. Gour's resolution the lobbies were buzzing with talks as to the voting strength.

Mr. S. C. Mitra (Bengal. unofficial) the first speaker emphasised the view that nationalism in India could not be crushed by repression. But of course India must pay the price for liberty. He alluded to the imposition of the punitive tax in Chittagong which was levied on Hindus. This showed the Government's mentality.

CONSPIRACY OF DIE-HARDS.

Mr. Shanmukham Chetty supported the resolution affirming sentiments therein. The Government should have of their own accord come before the Legislature for a vote of confidence if they were confident that their case was strong. But the Government not having done that, unofficials had to table this resolution. He thought that the future historian would write that the present crisis was brought about by the die-hards of the Government of India helping the die-hards of the Congress. Personally, he did not regard the Ordinances as unconstitutional but they should be promulgated only when there was a real emergency and the Legislature was not in session or the legislature refused to sanction emergency legislation. None of these tests applied to the present ordinances.

"MODERATE" APPLIANCE OF ORDINANCES."

Proceeding Mr. Chetty gave three instances which in his opinion proved that Sir James Crerar was unjustified in his assertion that the Ordinances were being applied with moderation. Firstly, he referred to the case of beating Congress picketers in Coimbatore which he had personally witnessed and in which one succumbed to the injuries, secondly, the case of Doctor Paton which required immediate enquiry and lastly the report from Telicherry that an I.C.S. Magistrate got removed from the person of a Hindu woman her sacred marriage thread with a small piece of gold in order to recover the fine.

Some members cried: "Shame" and "disgraceful" while the details were narrated.

CENSORSHIP OF PRESS TELEGRAMS.

Mr. Chetty also referred to cases of censorship of press telegrams and lastly mentioned the warning given by a Magistrate to Mr. B. Das, a member of the Assembly, (Editor "Young Utkal") for an article headed "Wrong move."

Concluding Mr. Chetty thought that the Government of India was

(Continued on page 8.)

## *THEY STAND FOR ORDINANCE RAJ*

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Feb. 2.

The following are 16 non-official elected Indians who voted against the resolution:—

(1) Mr. Anklesaria.
(2) Mr. Narharsinghji Iswarsinghji.
(3) Sardar G. N. Mazumdar.
(4) Sir Abdullah Suhrawardy.
(5) Mr. A. H. Guzhnavi.
(6) Mr. Anwarul Azim.
(7) Sardar Raghbir Singh.
(8) Mr. Brijkishore.
(9) Mr. Triloknath.
(10) Haji Wajiuddin.
(11) Mr. Ismailali Khan.
(12) Mr. Yaminkhan.
(13) Sir Muhammad Yakub.
(14) Mr. Piracha.
(15) Mr. Makdum Rajam Baksh.
(16) Mr. S. R. Pandit.

## GOUR'S MOTION DEFEATED

### Analysis Of Voting

NEW DELHI, February 2.

The Legislative Assembly defeated Sir Hari Singh Gour's resolution by 62 votes to 44.

The Majority consisted of 49 nominated members, nine elected European members and 14 elected Indian votes.

The Minority consisted of 43 elected and one nominated member.

Some non-officials joined in the cheers from the official side with the cries "We have an un-official majority."

Another member shouted "Bande Mataram".

## Dr. ALAM CHARGED WITH SEDITION

### Speeches At Congress Meetings.

FOUR VOLUNTEERS ARRESTED

LAHORE, Feb. 2.

Dr. Mohamed Alam, the first 'Dictator' of the Punjab Congress Committee was produced to-day before Mr. Lewis, Additional District Magistrate to take his trial under Section 124-A on a charge of delivering seditious speeches at Congress meetings. The case was adjourned till 6th February. Dr. Alam did not participate in the proceedings. Another case against him under Section 17(1) and (2) Criminal Law Amendment Act will be heard on the 6th February.

Four volunteers who were arrested on Friday were sentenced to-day to four months' rigorous imprisonment each and a fine of Rs. 25 in default one month's further imprisonment.

The Balbharat Sabha Camp and Gandhi Ashram were again searched to-day and provisions were removed from the latter.—A. P.

## *Devidas Gandhi Arrested*

### ON EVE OF DEPARTURE FOR FRONTIER

NEW DELHI, February 2.

Mr. Devidas Gandhi, son of Mahatma Gandhi was arrested today at the Delhi Railway Station while he was leaving for the Frontier.—A.P.

## *Mr. B. G. Horniman & "The Chronicle"*

The conductors of "The Bombay Chronicle," and the "Indian Daily Mail," have concluded arrangements whereby the services of Mr. B. G. Horniman will in future be fully available in the general conduct of these papers.

## PROF. KUMARAPPA RELEASED AND ARRESTED

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 2.

Professor Kumarappa of the Gujarat Vidyapith was released this morning from the Sabarmati Jail on parole and was arrested in the evening for breach of parole. He was required to give attendance at the police station at 3 p.m., but he failed to do so. Police recovered a fine of Rs. 150 imposed on Bhavanishankar Bapuji, a Congressman, now in jail by attaching valuables from his house.

Preparations are being made for the holding of the Baroda State Muslim Conference next month.—A. P.

## AHMEDABAD CONGRESSMAN ARRESTED

AHMEDABAD, February 2.

Mr. Hariprasad Mehta, Secretary, District Congress Committee was arrested this morning for leaving the municipal limits of Ahmedabad in contravention of the condition of his release on parole.—A.P.

Cawnpore, Feb. 2—Most of the merchants who had been arrested for observing hartal have been released on their apologising and furnishing surety bond to be of good behaviour for one year. They have also offered funds for anti-Congress propaganda.

## SHANGHAI STATEMENT IN PARLIAMENT

### Five-Point Programme Of Britain And U. S.

"INTERNATIONAL PIRACY BY JAPAN"

LONDON, Feb. 2.

There was a large and animated attendance to-day in the House of Commons after Christmas recess in anticipation of a statement on the latest position in Shanghai.

Sir John Simon read a statement showing that Britain and America had taken lead in the Far East by the adoption of five-point programme which had been forwarded through diplomatic channels with strong request for acceptance.

French and Italian Governments had consented to act similarly.

The points are firstly cessation of violence by both sides, secondly no further preparations for hostilities, thirdly withdrawal of the Chinese and Japanese from all points of mutual contact in Shanghai area, fourthly protection of International Settlement by neutral zone policed by neutrals under Consuls-General and fifthly prompt opening of unconditional negotiations to settle all outstanding controversies in the spirit of the Kellogg Pact with the aid of neutral observers.

INTERNATIONAL PIRACY.

When Mr. MacDonald in reply to Mr. Lansbury deprecated discussion in the present circumstances, Mr. Lansbury caused Ministerial uproar by declaring that Japan was engaged in International piracy.

The Speaker intervened and told Mr. Lansbury to remember that he was talking about a friendly power.

Notwithstanding Conservative protests Mr. Lansbury refused to withdraw whereupon Mr. MacDonald remarked sharply that Mr. Lansbury had proved the inadvisability of debate.

A statement similar to that of Sir John Simon's was made by Mr. Thomas at a specially summoned meeting of the League Council at Geneva this afternoon.—Reuter.

## *Disarmament Conference In Shadow Of War Clouds*

### HENDERSON'S BOMBAST!

LONDON, Feb. 2.

Geneva.—War clouds in the Far East that overshadowed the opening of great Disarmament Conference drew regretful reference from Mr. Arthur Henderson in his inaugural speech in which he exhorted the signatories to the Kellogg Pact to exert their utmost influence to ensure strict observance of it.

Mr. Henderson solemnly drew attention to the anxiety with which the world was watching the Conference representing 60 Governments and 1700 million people wearied of war and legacies of the past wars, fearing menace to peace and security implied by the huge national armaments and burdened by the economic crisis with which the disarmament problem was bound up.

Mr. Henderson declined to contemplate failure and appealed to all to seize the opportunity to lead the peoples to another stage towards the higher tableland of peace and co-operation.—Reuter.

### PREMIER'S SIGHT FAILING

LONDON, Feb. 2.

The Premier will undergo operation to his left eye to-morrow for diminishing sight due to overwork, and hence he will be unable to leave for Geneva this weekend. He intends to go as soon as possible.—Reuter.

## HEAVY SHELLING OF CHAPEI AGAIN

### Massing Of Japanese Marines For Attack

FAMOUS ORIENTAL LIBRARY BURNT DOWN

LONDON, February 2.

Shanghai.—Battle is again raging. Four Japanese field-guns concealed in Hong Kew Park rifle range are heavily shelling Chapei.

Two thousand Japanese marines are massing apparently preparing to attack. Fifteen thousand Chinese troops are massed at Chapei and to the west. They declare that they intend to restrict their operations to Japanese area north of Foochow creek and will not use aeroplanes or artillery except stokes-mortars lest they should endanger International Settlement.

RATTLE OF MACHINE GUNS

While Geneva is talking of peace, shocks of warfare here are becoming intensified. Incessant rattle of machine-guns and trench-mortars was suddenly overshadowed at 6-30 p.m. by roar of heavy guns the position of which is unknown, probably aboard Japanese warships lower the river.

ORIENTAL LIBRARY BURNT DOWN

Over three thousand foreign residents have enrolled themselves as volunteers. The famous Oriental Library containing million books and priceless manuscripts has been burnt down. The situation at Nanking is worsening. Foreign Office staff are evacuating the building. Nevertheless the British and American Consuls have advised their nationals to remain.

## JAPANESE WARSHIPS SHELL NANKING

LONDON, Feb. 1.

**Shanghai.—Japanese warships shelled Nanking. Japanese marines have landed, and there is severe fighting.**

**Four Japanese cruisers and three Japanese destroyers are lying off Nanking. 30,000 crack Chinese troops are arriving from Honan.**

**Nanking.—Shelling began at 11.15 a.m. and ended at 1 a.m. Immediately the firing opened, the British and other Consulates arranged to evacuate their Nationals, but the order to leave has not yet been given.**

**Nanking.—According to an eye-witness Japanese marines on the water-front were fired on by a Chinese patrol. Thereupon the guns of Japanese warships opened fire on the forts in Lion Hill, scoring several hits. The authorities have ordered every light in the city, to be extinguished. The population was for a moment terror-stricken, but calm has now been restored.**

### CHINESE SNIPERS EXECUTED

Shanghai.—150 Chinese snipers and suspected snipers have been executed, being shot in the back of the head with revolver, by a Japanese, according to Chinese newspapers. The snipers belonged to all walks of life, and only a few were regular soldiers. Truck-loads of Chinese corpses have been disposed of by the Japanese landing parties.

MOVE TO PROTECT FRENCH CONCESSION

Paris.—A battalion of infantry from Tonking has been ordered to Shanghai to protect the French Concession.

ANXIETY OVER JOURNALIST'S SAFETY.

Shanghai.—Anxiety is felt regarding the whereabouts of Mr. H. Benson Currie, Journalist and Irish ex-service man, who has been missing since the evening of 30th January when he went to Chapei in an endeavour to rescue his mother and Chinese friend.

U. S. TRANSPORT FOR SHANGHAI.

Manila.—The United States Transport "Chaumont" has left for Shanghai, carrying over 1,600 United States infantry.—Reuter.

### Two Japanese Divisions For Shanghai

LONDON, Feb. 2.

Shanghai.—According to Japanese reports the Japanese Government has decided to despatch two divisions to Shanghai.

Arrangements are being made to evacuate all Japanese women and children on February 5.—Reuter.

### SERIOUS RENEWAL OF HOSTILITIES?

#### New Reign of Terror In Shanghai

LONDON, Feb. 2.

Shanghai.—A serious renewal of hostilities is expected after an announcement, this morning, to the consular Body, by Admiral Shiosawa, that as the Chinese had broken the truce by continuous firing on Japanese marines and sailors and the dropping of a shell near his flagship he would be obliged to take action to protect his marines and sailors.

The announcement has increased expectancy that a new reign of terror might break out at any moment. A never-ending stream of terrified refugees from Japanese-controlled areas of the Settlement into British and American sectors continues. Streets are almost impassable.—Reuter.

### Japanese Naval Authorities' Protest

LONDON, Feb. 2.

Nanking.—Officials were amazed when the Japanese Naval authorities landed and protested to the Foreign Office against the last night's events stating that the Chinese troops fired on Japanese marines whereafter fire was returned from the Japanese warships.

GUARDING OFFICE OF O.S. KAISHA.

One hundred Japanese sailors have landed and are guarding the office of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha. Chinese troops have withdrawn a considerable distance to avoid a clash.—Reuter.

**NON-VIOLENCE IS OUR SHEET ANCHOR.**

# CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

**RUPEE ONE**

For First Sixteen Words

**ONE ANNA**

For Each Additional Word, Terms:—CASH with Order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required. Not necessary for publication. Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box Number. The words "Apply Box No. ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box No. ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

A small advertisement in these columns will bring you an IMMEDIATE REPLY for a QUICK SALE.

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE."
Post Box No. 322. Tel. No. 22337.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
DAILY EDITION.

| | Local. | Mofussil. |
|---|---|---|
| 1 Year | Rs. 25-0 | Rs. 30-0 |
| 6 Months | Rs. 12-8 | Rs 15-0 |
| 3 Months | Rs. 6-4 | Rs 7-8 |
| 1 Month | Rs. 2-4 | Rs. 3-0 |

SINGLE COPY, ONE ANNA.
Subscription to Foreign Countries RS. 55/- Per Year.

SUNDAY EDITION.

| | Local. | Mofussil |
|---|---|---|
| Yearly | Rs. 6-0 | Rs. 8-0 |
| Half-Yearly | Rs. 3-8 | Rs. 4-8 |

FOREIGN

| | |
|---|---|
| Yearly | Rs. 12 |
| Half-Yearly | Rs. 6 |

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than 6 months.

## Situations Vacant.

WANTED—MATRONS for Charity Maternity Hospital. Apply with testimonials and lowest salary required to Box No. 1366, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R 6657

WANTED—Fully qualified and experienced B. P. N. A. NURSES for paid services at the CONGRESS FREE HOSPITAL, Bombay 4.
A R 6652

WANTED—3 DISTRICT CHIEF AGENTS for Bombay Presidency on Rs. 200 monthly. Apply for terms immediately to:—TATA SURYAPRAKASARAO, Organiser, Vizianagram City.
A 6644

WANTED—Competent Influential BOND CANVASSERS and Insurance field workers. Good remuneration to deserving persons, Gents or Ladies. Apply early PARIKH SONS, LIMITED, Railwaypura, Ahmedabad.
A R6647

WANTED — IMMEDIATELY.— CANVASSERS of any sex for Bombay and mofussil on pay of Rs. 50—10—100, for our high class perfumes and patent medicines, willing to deposit Rs. 50. Apply to Box No. 1365 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R 6649

WANTED—AGENTS to secure Cases for MATERNITY BENEFIT INSURANCE Scheme on pay or Commission. Apply: THE SURYA KANT INSURANCE CO., LTD., P. O. Box No. 5507, Bombay.
A R 6650

PROGRESSIVE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY has vacancy on its Board for a Chief Medical Officer. Applicants should hold English qualifications and be prepared to invest Ten Thousand in Company's shares. Apply, stating minimum salary acceptable to Box No. 1367, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 4345

POST—A. D. C., salary upto Rs. 800/- according to qualifications must have excellent knowledge of English and Hindi and must know games and riding. Kshatriyas will be given preference. Will be guided in all matters of leave, travelling allowance, security, pension, etc., by State Rules. Apply with photograph and copies of testimonials, which will not be returned and without which no applications will be considered, before 15th February, 1932, to THE PRIVATE SECRETARY to His Highness Shri Raj Rishi Dev, Alwar.
A 4329

## Situations Vacant.

WANTED—AGENTS on liberal salary. Apply with stamped envelope Deccan Trading Company Raichur.
A N 6646

## Houses & Flats To Let

TO LET—Small and big Offices at very cheap rents in Wakefield House, 16, Ballard Estate, Fort. Position best.
C R6639

## Houses & Flats Wanted

WANTED—ON HIRE- An independent ground or first floor, containing twelve to fourteen rooms with free and open ventilation situated near tramway and Hindu Lodge on the Girgaon Back Road, Sandhurst Road, Bhuleshwar or Kalkadevi Road. For particulars see or write:—JIVABHAI B PATEL, Parekhvadi, Girgaon Back Road, Bombay 4. Telephone No. 24487.
D R6641

## Educational

FOR rapid and thorough training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-keeping and Accountancy join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal (Saraswati Building) opposite Thakkar Brothers, near Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. Principal B. B. RELE, B.A., LL.B. Concession given to the poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for LADY STUDENTS. Special Shorthand Speed Class for advanced students.
M WE

## Trade Announcement

TIME IS MONEY!—Also here in India! Follow the numerous gentlemen, who become our representatives A Life Office, really first class in every respect, offers you very liberal terms and every facility to become a part or whole time worker in our extremely promising business line! Apply for particulars to:—ALLIANZ UND STUTTGARTER, Life Insurance Bank Limited, (Incorporated in Germany). Largest Life Insurance Co., of European Continent. Head Office for INDIA:—Qutab Road, P. B. 117, DELHI.
4285B

CASH BOXES fitted with electric alarm are the best security against theft. TRICUMDAS & CO. Post Box 953, Bombay.
T R6619

"O. K." DARJEELING TEA is second to none in Swadeshi Teas. Buy and be merry SVADESHI, Hornby Road, Bombay.
T R6514

## Property Wanted

WANTS TO PURCHASE a small PLOT OF LAND, with scattered trees, preferably with a small cottage, in the suburbs of Bombay. Communicate with, S. E. BENGER, Gamadia House, Morland Road, BYCULLA.
N R 6608

## Profession

MAHOMOND BEY
IN BOMBAY.

THE WONDERFUL EGYPTIAN SPIRITUALIST MAHOMOND BEY arrived to Bombay after spending the last month successfully in Ahmedabad and BARODA. Can be consulted now at his Office in Wakefield House, Ballard Estate, Bombay, opposite New Custom House. For Rs. 5, he will read and give written spiritual answers for three questions without seeing them on your paper while retained in your possession with correct predictions.
R6640

## Machinery, Tools, Etc

WANTED—One secondhand, latest model John Ratcliff. LITHO MACHINE, double crown or double demy, in guaranteed good condition. Apply RAHBARE, DECCAN, Hyderabad Deccan.
N R 6637

## Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT announcements. Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

Per Column inch, per insertion.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1st Insertion | Rs. 7-8-0 |
| 2nd Insertion | Rs. 5-8-0 |
| 3rd Insertion | Rs. 4-8-0 |
| 4th and Subsequent Insertion | Rs. 3-8-0 |

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

EXHIBITION of Pictures at the TOWN HALL. Open daily upto 7th February from 9 a.m. to 7-30 p. m. (S. T.)

Admission Fee ANNAS FOUR ONLY.
4342

OWING TO EXPANSION IN BUSINESS

MESSRS. OKASA CO., LTD.,
HAVE SHIFTED TO LARGER PREMISES.

THEIR NEW ADDRESS IS:
12, RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE 23366.
4346

POONA CITY MUNICIPALITY

## NOTICE

TENDERS for the supply of materials for the Poona City Municipality for the year 1932-33 will be received by the undersigned on or before 22-2-32 till 6 p. m. Tender forms will be sold from 10-2-32 to 20-2-32 (both days inclusive) on office days and during Office hours in the Office of the Municipal Engineer. Detailed information regarding tenders can be had from the issue of the Poona City Municipal Gazette of 30-1-32.

Chief Officer.
Poona City Municipality.
Poona City Municipal Office.
Dated, 1st February, 1932.
4341

THE ELEPHANT GLAZED TILES FACTORY, LIMITED
(IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION.)

## NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following 3 Extraordinary Resolutions duly passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the shareholders of the above Company duly convened and held on the 2nd day of January, 1932, were confirmed as Special Resolutions at the another Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Company duly convened and held on the 28th day of January 1932:

1. RESOLVED that the Company be wound up voluntarily.
2. RESOLVED that Mr. N. Harilal be and he is hereby appointed Liquidator to wind up the Company.
3. RESOLVED that the remuneration of the Liquidator be and the same is hereby fixed at Rs. 300 per month.

Bombay, dated this 2nd day of February, 1932.

N. HARILAL,
Liquidator.
R8634

S. S. TANGO MARU

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per the above steamer are hereby informed that she arrived on the 30th ultimo from Japan via ray-ports and been berthed in Alexandra Dock No. 9. No survey on damaged cargo will be held unless a written application is received by us within seven days from the date of discharge and prior to the removal of goods from the Landing Shed.
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA. (Seal). 1330

THE EXCELSIOR
To-day at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Musical Movietone of Love and Laughter
"THE GOLDEN CALF"
featuring
EL BRENDEL
SUE CAROL, JACK MULHALL
4 SONG HITS.

THE EMPIRE
To-day at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EAST LYNNE ON THE WESTERN FRONT"
featuring
HERBERT MUNDIN & MARK DALY
A Roaring Comedy with Music and Song.

THE EMPRESS
To-day at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
A Musical Farce
"QUEEN HIGH"
featuring
CHARLES RUGGLES
Loaded with Laughter.

## Legal Notices.

## NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that GEORGE GABRIEL FONSECA, JOHN CORNELIUS FONSECA, of Bandra near Bombay and Diago Fonseca and Alex Fonseca of Karachi Christian Inhabitants have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients, the Trustees of the Bai Avabai F. Petit Parsi Girls' Orphanage at Bandra. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our Office No. 14-K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, other wise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

ALL that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground known as "Halvache Detad" situate at Pali Hill, in the village of Danda near Bandra in the Bombay Suburban District in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, containing by admeasurement 8622 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue as to a part under Survey No. 285, Hissa Nos. 3 and 4 and as to the remainder under Survey No. 324, Hissa No. 5 and bounded on the East by the land of the purchasers, on the West by the land of the purchasers; on the North partly by the land of the purchasers, partly by the land of Brazil Francis and partly by the land of Nariman Manekji Pohwala and on the South partly by the land of the purchasers, partly by the land of Anjeh Matas Fernand, partly by the land of Alex Fonseca and partly by a public passage and beyond that by the land of Nariman Manekji Pohwala and which said premises were formerly and are now in the exclusive and sole occupation and possession of the Vendors.

Dated this 1st day of February, 1932.

MERWANJI KOLA & CO.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
4339.

SUMMONS FOR DISPOSAL OF SUIT.

(Rule 20, Order 5, Act V of 1908).
Civil Suit No. 28 of 1931.

IN THE COURT OF SUB-JUDGE, 1ST CLASS NARSINGHPUR.

PETHIA MANAKCHAND S/o Salubrilal, caste Kalar, age 56 years, occupation Mahajin of Salokheda Tehsil, Gadarwara ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

(1) PRAGJI, age 40 years, (2) PREMJI, age 35 years, sons of Ranchhoddass, caste Lohaya (Bhathiya) occupation shopkeeper, of Nasik (Panchbati) District, West Khandesh ..... Defendants.

Claim for Rs. 2340.

To,

(1) PRAGJI, age 40 years, (2) PREMJI, age 35 years, sons of Ranchhoddass, caste Lohaya (Bhathiya), occupation shop keeper of Nasik (Panchbati) District West Khandesh.

WHEREAS, the plaintiff, abovenamed has instituted a suit against you for Rs. 2,340 you are hereby summoned to appear in person or by Pleader duly instructed, and able to answer all material questions, relating to the suit or who shall be accompanied by some person able to answer all such questions on the 29th day of February, 1932 at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to answer the claim and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit you must be prepared to produce on that day all the witnesses upon whose evidence and all the documents upon which you intend to rely in support of your defence.

Take notice that, in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this 30th day of January, 1932.

G. S. SAPRE,
Sub-Judge, First Class.

NEXT SATURDAY

# GRAND OPENING NIGHT

## TALKIE IN TELGU

FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY.
BHARAT MOVIETONE'S
All Talking Telgu Picture

**"BHAKTA PRAHLAD"**
OR
**"THE PRINCE OF PEACE"**

MIGHTY MYTHOLOGICAL DRAMA.

Full of attractive scenes and Wonderful Trick scenes, though it is Telgu but it is taken so realistically that you will follow easily.

ALL STAR CAST OF

**Andhra Stage Fame.**

COMMENCING FROM
NEXT SATURDAY 6th INSTANT
AT
**KRISHNA CINEMA**
DUBASH THEATRE
New Charni Road.

To-night This Week
Krishnatone Popular Social Picture

# 'the WIFE'

100% TALKING FILM

DON'T MISS TO SEE THIS PICTURE.

Daily 5-30: 8: 10-30 p.m.

**KRISHNA CINEMA**
DUBASH THEATRE
New Charni Road

## Legal Notices.

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

INSOLVENCY No. 62 of 1932.

Re: HAJI JIWA KOORJI, MAHOMED JIWA KOORJI and ABDUL RAHIM JIWA KOORJI, all residing at Imamwada. Carrying on business in Tea and Hides until recently in the names of M. Canji Panchani, M. Canji and Co., Haji Jiwa Koorji and Central Tea Supply Co., at Patka Building at Bhendi Bazar Road in Bombay ..... Debtors.

Ex-Parte: HAJIBHOY MUNJI and Others ..... Petitioning Creditors.

On the 29th day of January, 1932, an order was made by the High Court at Judicature in Bombay in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Debtors as Insolvents.

Dated this 30th day of January 1932.

K. A. BHOJWANI,
Insolvency Registrar.
4343.

## AUCTION SALES.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co.
120, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF GUPTA'S PHOENIX BRAND TEA.

Under instructions from Messrs. Ramzanally Ebrahim & Co., the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Nath Kapur and Bros., the Mortgagors, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on MONDAY, the 8th instant at 3-30 p. m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction at their rooms:—

27 cases and 8 tins. Gupta's Phoenix Brand Tea Green, Yellow and Red, Label, containing 1 lb., ½ lb., and ¼ lb., Tins and Packets.

BENNETT & CO.

# N. Y. K. LINE

FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE CHINA and JAPAN.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Arrive. | Leave. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Miho Maru | 4407 | 17 Jan. | 4 Feb. |
| Kashima Maru | 10000 | ..... | 29 Feb. |
| xTango ,, | 6833 | 30 Jan. | 13 ,, |
| Yasukuni Maru | 12000 | ..... | 23 Feb |
| Genoa ,, | 6785 | 15 Feb. | 27 Feb. |
| *Yamagata Maru | 3807 | 19 Feb. | 2 Mar. |
| Hakone Maru | 10500 | ..... | 7 Mar. |
| x Iyo ,, | 5962 | 29 Feb. | 14 Mar. |

*Do not carry passengers.
x Calls at Colombo.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

| Steamers | Tons | Leave Colombo | Arrive Marseilles |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hakozaki Maru | 10500 | 3 Feb. | 20 Feb. |
| Terukuni Maru | 12000 | 16 Feb. | 3 Mar. |

FROM ORIENT TO SANFRANCISCO.

| Steamers | Tons | From Hong-kong. | From Kobe. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Asama Maru | 22000 | 24 Feb. | 1 Mar. |
| Shinyo Maru | 22000 | 8 Mar. | 15 Mar. |

Subject to alteration without notice.

Besides the above, Company operates Orient-Vancouver-Seattle, South-American West Coast and Japan-Australia Services.

Cheapest Round the World Tour Rates.

Full particulars, please apply to:—

**Nippon Yusen Kaisha**

Lloyds Bank Building,
270/272, Hornby Road,
Phone No. 20279.
Telegrams "YUSEN."

DRAWING HUGE CROWDS
MADAN'S EXCEPTIONAL
TALKING MUSICAL DANCE-PLAY
IN HINDI

# INDRA SABHA

MOST DELIGHTFUL SONGS and EXQUISITE ORIENTAL DANCES.
WITH
**Miss KAJJAN and Master NISSAR**

Excellent Photography with clear Recording by 'R.C.A.'
Daily Shows: 6-15 and 10 P.M.
Extra Show on Saturdays and Sundays at 2-45 p.m.

# WEST-END TALKIES

LAMINGTON ROAD.

## Bank of Baroda, Ltd.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897)

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Capital Subscribed | 60,00,000 |
| Capital Called-up | 30,00,000 |
| Reserve Fund | 24,65,000 |

HEAD OFFICE.
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES:—
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kallol, Dwarka, Kadi, Karjan and Port Okha.
DIRECTORS.
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman),
Seth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent), Ahmedabad.
Bhaskarao V. Mehta, Esqr., M.A., LL.B.
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esqr., M.A., (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.
R. B. Govindbhai Hathibhai Desai Late Naib Dewan, Baroda.
Mr. Manilal B. Nanavati, B.A., LL.B. M.A. (Penn.)
Sar Suba, Baroda State, Baroda.
Raja Ratna Bhailal Rajibhai Amin, B.A. M.S.C.I., Managing Agent, Alembic Chemical Works, Ltd., Baroda.
Sheth Bansukhbhai Mofatlal of the Shorock Mills Ltd., Ahmedabad.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2-1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June, and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Re. 1 per half year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charge, particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 3-1/2 per cent. per annum.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sum of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent. by transfer from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.
C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

## Bank of India, Ltd.

Established 7th September 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Company's Act VII of 1850)
Head Office:
Oriental Buildings, Bombay.
BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange (Shaik Memon Street, Bombay), Poona, Bandra, Calcutta, Ahmedabad and Surat.
London Agents:
The Westminster Bank Ltd.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Capital Subscribed | 2,00,00,000 |
| Capital Paid-up | 1,00,00,000 |
| Reserve Fund | 92,00,000 |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened. Rules may be obtained on application.
A. G. GINTY,
Manager.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 15 December, 2016

# INTERNATIONAL CONTROL OF PRICE LEVELS.

## DEMAND, SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION OF GOLD

The following is the concluding portion of the paper read before the Economic Conference at its Bombay session by Professor V. L. D'Souza of the University of Mysore. The previous instalment appeared on January 27:—

If gold were to supply the basis of the international standard we would have to make sure that the supply of gold, present as well as future, is sufficient to meet the world's demand. The fluctuations in the purchasing power of gold may be due to several causes, one of which is the disequilibrium between gold production and the normal increase of industry and trade. The problem of the output of gold is really one of the long-term trend and not of short-term price fluctuations although the influence of the latter over the former in intensifying a downward trend or heightening an upward trend cannot be gainsaid. The question whether the prospective supply of gold is likely to prove sufficient to meet the probable monetary demand in the future was thoroughly examined by the Gold Delegation of the Financial Committee of the League of Nations. Their findings are of great importance to the currency authorities charged with the management of the gold standard and the maintenance of the purchasing power. It is evident that the currency authorities must be assured of a stock of gold adequate to support the structure of credit necessary to maintain a long-term level trend of prices.

On the side of supply both the official and non-official estimates predict that in the course of the next ten years there will be a decline in gold production. The present output amounts to about $400 million per annum which is likely to rise slightly during the next three or four years but thereafter the supply of new gold will become positively inadequate. The production will sink to $314 million by 1940. More than half the world's annual gold output comes from Transvaal and the gradual exhaustion of these mines is expected to lead to a decline in gold supply which can hardly be made good by mines in Canada and Russia. Most of the estimates of output were made before the recent sudden fall in prices but that would make comparatively little difference to the production of the precious metal, although the low level of wholesale prices, were it to persist, the new gold would meet the world's demand for an appreciably longer time than was reckoned by Kitchin, Strakosch and Cassel.

### GOLD DELEGATION'S ESTIMATES

Almost the whole supply of gold is taken either for non-monetary purposes such as industrial use and ornaments and hoardings by the Eastern peoples or for monetary purposes. The Gold Delegation estimates the total demand for non-monetary purposes at about $200 million per annum out of a total of $400 millions and the balance is available for monetary purposes. If production falls off in the future and if the non-monetary uses for gold remain steady then the share available for monetary purposes will diminish. There is no evidence, says the Delegation Report, that gold flows to any large extent from non-monetary sources to monetary resources except during times of war.

Over against the supply there is the demand for monetary gold which can be estimated by the average cover which is legally required and which in practice is maintained against the total amount of notes and the sight liabilities of Central Banks. From the statistical material collected by the Gold Delegation it is seen that the minimum legal requirements amount to from 29—34 per cent while the actual cover, both in gold and gold exchange, is put at 40 per cent. On the basis of these estimates the total gold stock at present available would only just suffice for the currency needs of the world. But the demand for currency will tend to increase as production and trade expand. The most general estimate of the normal rate of growth in production and trade is about 3 per cent. per annum. It is obvious that in the absence of any measures to economise its use an increase in total gold stocks at the rate of about 3 per cent. per annum is required to maintain stable prices. The Gold Delegation has shown that at the very conservative estimate that only 33 per cent. will be kept against notes and sight liabilities and the normal rate of growth in industry and trade and hence in notes and sight liabilities will be only 2 per cent. per annum the supply of new gold available for monetary purposes will be inadequate by 1937. But on the most likely assumption that a reserve of 40 per cent. is wanted and that the rate of growth of demand is 3 per cent. per annum there will be a shortage of monetary gold by at least 1934. On account of the present all-round decline in prices the demand vity revives the insufficiency of gold will make itself felt. A serious situation may develop if along with trade revival the gold standard countries endeavour to put gold into circulation or if countries like India and China adopt a gold standard with or without gold currency.

### EQUITABLE DISTRIBUTION.

Apart from changes in currency practice and banking legislation the deficiency in the prospective supplies of gold can be overcome to a very great extent by an equitable distribution of existing gold stocks. We have to consider what surplus stocks exist and how they could be utilised to alleviate the situation at present and in the near future. The world's stock of monetary gold is estimated $10,900 millions. The really significant factor in the present situation is the fact that more than 90 per cent. of the monetary gold is now held by Central Banks and Governments. And the distribution of this sum between different countries is exceedingly uneven and bears no relation to the volume of their economic activities, e.g., United Kingdom has about 7 per cent., France 16 and U. S. A. 35. Thus more than half of the total supply of monetary gold is in the United States and France.

The problem of the immediate future is the re-distribution of the gold now concentrated in relatively a small number of countries. On the broad assumption that about 45 per cent. gold cover has to be kept against notes and liabilities there is a surplus of $1,000 millions located with a few countries of the world, a surplus which roughly equals the amount of new gold likely to become available during the next five years. The lock-up of these surplus amounts to a sterilisation of gold which would otherwise be available for stabilising the purchasing power of those countries now starved for the legitimate supplies of gold. An effective distribution of gold will become pressing as the supplies of new gold begin to diminish.

A discussion of the adequacy of the world's gold supply presupposes a purpose for which the gold supply should be adequate. The purpose is to support the general level of prices at a constant height. The gold supply is considered abundant or insufficient according as it causes a rise or a fall in the general level of prices. In the circumstances in which the world finds itself, viz., a prospective diminution in gold supply, the trend of prices in the future is not a matter to be left to the action of unrestricted economic forces.


# SUNDARI SATHI

FOR LADIES' HEALTH.

For Menstrual and other disorders of the Ladies.

Specially useful in Leucorrhoea, Menorrhagia, Amenorrhoea, Dysmenorrhoea, meetrorrhagia, Cardic debility, Hysteria and other female complaints. Re. 1. Three Bottles Rs. 2-10.

What Doctors say about SUNDARI SATHI:—

Dr. Kantilal C. Reshamvala, M.B.B.S. Bombay, writes:—"I have used "Sundari Sathi" on my patients and I am glad to state that it is an effective cure for Leucorrhoea and other uterine diseases."

Ramgopal Chaturbhuj writes fromNandura:—

"Your "Sundari Sathi has proved very effective and a male child has been born to my wife by its use and both the mother and the child are healthy."

Sold Everywhere at All Chemists.

DAVE CHEMICAL WORKS, Kalbadevi, Bombay 2 & Ahmedabad

Madras Branch:—104, Nayniappa Naick Street, MADRAS.


### LOBAR PNEUMONIA

(By A Family Doctor)

In the majority of cases the disease is ushered in by a severe shivering attack and a rise in the temperature to between 102 deg. and 194 deg. When children are affected, the shivering attack is usually replaced by a fit or convulsion.

At first the symptoms are vague. The patient usually feels very ill, and there may be severe pains in the head or back, in one or other side of the chest, or sometimes in the abdomen. There is loss of appetite, and sometimes nausea and vomitting. The mouth is dry and the tongue particularly dry and furred. There may be shortness of breath; and when there is pain in the chest this is generally much aggravated by coughing or deep breathing. Very frequently there appears an outbreak of spots around the mouth.

Quite early there may be a cough which is inclined to be painful and difficult. Later, the patient is able to cough up phlegm, and this is very frequently of a rusty colour and occasionally is blood-stained. The phlegm is particularly tenacious and sticky.

In most cases the patient is inclined to wander slightly in his mind at night-time; in others there may be marked delirium. In severe cases the face is livid, and the lips are blue and the patient very short of breath.

In a great proportion of cases between the sixth and eighth day of the disease the temperature, pulse and breathing rate rapidly diminish, there is profuse perspiration, and the patient feels much better. This so-called crisis may be completed in twelve hours; but sometimes a true crisis is absent and the improvement occurs gradually in the space of a few days. —"News Chronicle."

### BOY'S PHONE TALK TO U. S. A.

#### The Snowshoe Walk

Thousands of children for whom the holidays spent the afternoon at the Young People's Telephone Exhibition in the Imperial Institute.

A new attendance record was set up as nearly 36,000 boys and girls thronged the building.

The greatest joy of all was once more found in the Telephone Talks to other countries—to New York, to Zurich, to Berlin and Frankfort.

When New York came through about three o'clock seven boys and girls exchanged greetings with Mr. Ritchie.

"I suppose you are getting quite a thrill out of speaking to New York?" said kindly Mr. Ritchie to William Hartnett, aged 12 of Battersea Bridge-buildings, S.W.

"It seems almost impossible that I am speaking across the Atlantic," said William.

"What time is it in New York?" asked Mary Hartnett, the lad's sister, aged 14, when her turn came.

"Here it is ten in the morning," replied the voice from New York, adding, "It might interest you to know that we have 3,000,000 long-distance calls every day."

New York told Ernest Davis, aged 14-1|2, of Fulham, of the snowfall in New York on the previous day.

"Have you ever walked on snow-shoes?" asked Ernest.

"Yes, sometimes," replied New York cheerfully.

A woman's voice came through from the Berlin Exchange just before four o'clock.

To-day's long-distance talks will include:

Milan, 12.15 p.m.; Sydney, 2.15 p.m.; Geneva, 3.15 p.m.; Brussels 4.15 p.m.

The calls to the Olympic in mid-Atlantic will be made on Friday or Saturday.—"News Chronicle."

### GOD-SEND TO BRITAIN

#### Indian Gold Saves The Pound

The "Hindu" writes as below, under date of January 27:—

India's gold has been a God-send not merely to the Government of India, but also to Britain. If sterling has rallied in the last four months, it is, as has been acknowledged, substantially because of the backing it had from India's gold. Let not the Indian Government then treat lightly suggestions that that gold should be conserved. Nor let it be said of the Britisher, when he has to make over the governance of India to her own people, that he demanded safeguards of those whose gold it was—the product of centuries of labour—that safeguarded the pound, in a critical moment in its history, from going the way of the mark and the rouble!


# SWADESHI COMPETITION.

## Rs. 1,800 In Prizes.

**It does not depend on luck or chance.—It is a real Intelligence test.**

**Rs. 1,000 cash to be given outright for an all-correct solution.**

**Rs. 300 cash Second Prize.**

**Rs. 200 cash Third Prize.**

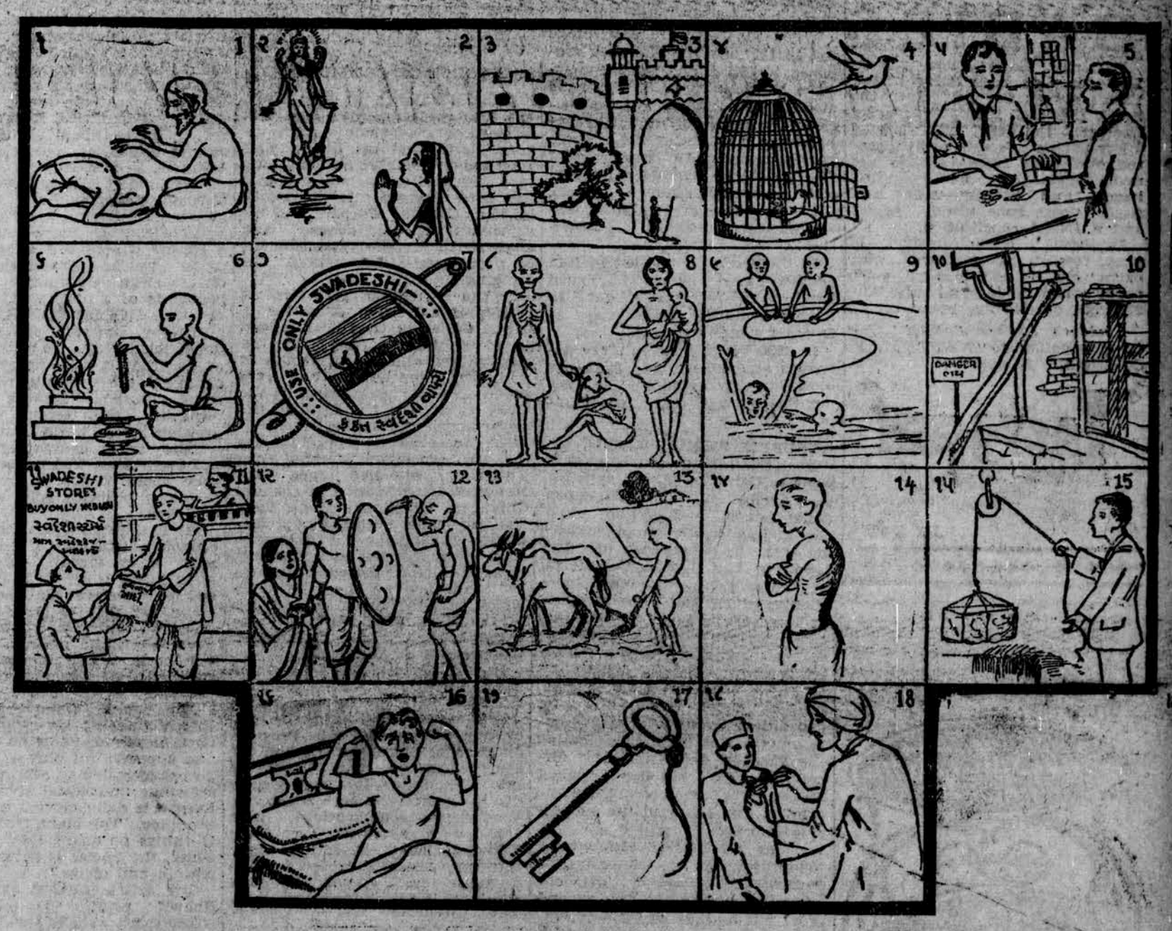
**20 consolation prizes—value Rs. 15 each.**

*Combined competition of the "Bombay Chronicle," "The Bombay Samachar" and the "Indian Daily Mail."*

There are 18 pictures given below and each picture is numbered. Each picture represents one word only, and you have to find out these words; now apply these words to the blanks in the sentences given in the coupon. If you apply the correct word you will complete the sentences. In the coupon fill in the correct word in the blank space and put the number of the picture at the end of the sentence.

For your guidance two sentences are solved.

Picture No. 17 represents a KEY. Fill the word KEY in the blank in sentence No. 1 and you have acomplete sentence:—Swadeshi is the KEY to success. Similarly picture No. 18 represents REWARD; fill the blank in sentence No. 2:—Swadeshi is its own REWARD.




## RULES.

1. In the coupon given below there are 18 sentences with a word left out in each. Fill in the correct word from the pictures and place the number of the picture used at the end of the sentence.
2. Fill in your name and address, and enclose 8 one-anna postage stamps as entrance-fee, and address the envelope to

   **Post Box No. 706, General Post Office, BOMBAY.**

   Or, enclose 8 annas in coins, address the envelope to "The Swadeshi Competition" and drop it in one of the locked boxes provided for the purpose at the offices of "The Bombay Chronicle" and "The Bombay Samachar" or, at the "Indian Daily Mail." No receipt will be given, and no responsibility taken for non-receipt.
3. Send in as many entries as you like, with the entrance-fee of eight annas for each entry. No competitor will be awarded more than one prize.
4. In case of ties the Competition Editor will distribute the prizes, and his decision in all matters connected with this competition shall be final and binding.
5. The competition is not open to anyone connected as employee of this and other papers under the same control.
6. Corrected or mutilated entries will be disqualified, and no correspondence whatsoever should be sent with the entries.
7. A solution drawn up by a competent authority is deposited in our office, and this will be assumed as the correct solution.

**ALL ENTRIES MUST REACH THIS OFFICE BY NOON ON MONDAY, 15th FEBRUARY, 1932.**

**The result will be announced on Monday 22nd Februay.**

## COUPON.

| Number of Sentence. | Number of Picture. | Number of Sentence. | Number of Picture. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 SWADESHI is the KEY to SUCCESS | 17 | 10 Swadeshi will ..... your money | ..... |
| 2 SWADESHI is its own REWARD | 18 | 11 Swadeshi will ..... your country | ..... |
| 3 SWADESHI means ..... | ..... | 12 Swadeshi is a blessing to the ..... | ..... |
| 4 ..... SWADESHI goods. | ..... | 13 Swadeshi lays the..... of Prosperity | ..... |
| 5 Swadeshi brings ..... | ..... | 14 Swadeshi will prove a national ..... | ..... |
| 6 ..... Swadeshi articles only | ..... | 15 Swadeshi is an unconquerable ..... | ..... |
| 7 Swadeshi is our ..... | ..... | 16 Swadeshi is a great ..... | ..... |
| 8 Swadeshi is the ..... of business | ..... | 17 Swadeshi is the ..... of Patriots. | ..... |
| 9 Swadeshi is the salvation of the ..... | ..... | 18 Swadeshi is the ..... of mill industry. | ..... |

Sender's Name.....

Address .....

**The better milk for**

**BABIES**

Ever since Baby's been put on Lactogen he's been doing better. That's always the way. Even the most delicate babies thrive on Lactogen—the dried milk food.

For Lactogen is very easily digested and gives Baby exactly the nourishment he needs to make him happy and healthy—with firm flesh, dense bone, steady nerves and a robust constitution.

Lactogen, a Nestle product, is pure, fresh, full cream milk, with extra cream and natural milk sugar added, made in all important respects, exactly like breast milk.

*Lactogen Mother Booklet free on application to "NESTLE'S", P. O. Box 315, Bombay.*

"LACTOGEN"
BETTER MILK FOR BABIES
A Nestle Product.

LA. 3-32.



Baliwalla & Homi Opticians

MAKERS OF DISTINCTIVE SPECTACLES AND EYEGLASSES AWARDED SEVERAL GOLD MEDALS

HORNBY Rd KALBADEVI Rd DHOBI TALAO PAREL BOMBAY



**CHEMICAL ANALYSIS**

Please send all your Chemical Analytical and Industrial problems to

**Cordan Laboratories**

DADAR.

Prompt attention and entire satisfaction GUARANTEED.


# A Military Genius

## CHIANG-KAI-SHEK'S REMARKABLE CAREER

### HOW HE ROSE TO BE HEAD OF NATIONAL GOVERNMENT AT NANKING

SHANGHAI, Jan. 4.

(By Mail).—General Chiang Kai-shek, late President of China and Commander-in-Chief of the National Military, Naval and Air Forces and President of the Executive Yuan, is a native of a village at Fenghwa in Chekiang Province, where he was, born in 1888. General Chiang's forebears for many generations controlled the salt monopoly of that district.

At the age of eighteen, Chiang Kaishek entered the famous Poating Military Academy in Chihli province, where he made a considerable records as a student of infantry tactics. Next year, he went to Japan for four years for a course in military science at the Tokyo Military Academy.

When the first revolution broke out in 1911, Chiang Kai-shek returned to China and was appointed a commander in 83rd brigade at Shanghai, which had been hurriedly recruited for military revolutionary purposes. This force participated in the capture of Shanghai from the Manchu forces. Although only a youth, Chiang's ability as a military leader was recognised on this occassion.

In the second revolution in 1913 against Yuan Shih-kai, he joined Dr. Sun Yat-Sen, and is said to have contributed considerably to Dr. Sun's military fund.

In 1920 he gave up military activities and became an exchange broker in Shanghai for a few months, but not very successfully.

LAURELS WON AT CANTON.

In 1923 the future president went to Canton and was appointed Principal of the Whampoa Cadet School. There he won outstanding distinction in connexion with the suppression of the revolt of the Canton Volunteers, a force raised by Cantonese merchants, which had been instigated to revolt by Chen Chiungming, an enemy of Dr. Sun. The revolt was suppressed with great severity.

Late in 1924 and early in 1925, he commanded several successful expeditions against Dr. Sun's opponents in South China, defeating the Kwangsi and Yunnanese forces which had rebelled against Dr. Sun. On October 14, 1925 he stormed and captured the supposedly impregnable walled city of Waichow, in Eastern Kwangtung, following which he cleaned up the Swatow and Choachow districts. Later, he returned to Canton and drove out of that city the opposition troops in a manner which made his name famous among his countrymen.

In 1924, acting upon the intsructions of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, General Chiang went to Moscow and spent several months making a detailed study of the Soviet Military organisation, following which he returned to China and resumed his position in the Revolutionary Army.

In July, 1926 he was appointed to command the Cantonese which was amazingly successful in its advance through Hunan to Hankow, which was captured from General Wu Pei-Fu, the outstanding military commander of the Northern military forces. General Chiang's political genius was displayed in his campaign through skilful utilisation of political propaganda which won over the masses to the support of the Nationalist Revolution and undermined the power of the old style feudal militarists.

NANKING INCIDENT & AFTER.

Following the occupation of Wu-Han (the three cities of Hankow, Wuchang and Hanyang) where the Nationalist Government of China was first established, General Chiang directed his attention to the lower Yangtse district which was held by another Northern miliarist, Marshal Sun Chuan-fang. Sun's forces were first defeated in Kiangsi and Fukien and ultimately driven out of Chekiang. In March, 1927, Marchal Sun Chuan-fang's forces and his Fentien allies were defeated and Shanghai occupied. Shortly afterwards, when Nanking was occupied by the Nationalist forces, a division of troops commanded by General Chen Chien, instigated by Communists, were responsible for the so-called Nanking Incident consisting of an attack on foreign consular officials and missionaries. General Chiang immediately disavowed the action of the Communists and assumed complete charge of affairs, declaring that the National Government intended to deal fairly and sincerely with the Powers in the event the Powers did not oppose the Nationalist Movement.

DIVORCE OF COMMUNISM.

General Chiang, at that time, came to the conclusion that the Nationalist movement must divorce itself from the Communists then led by Michael Borodin and other Soviet Russian advisers who had been brought into the movement at Canton. Borodin and his associates were dennounced and steps taken for the establishment of a separate Government at Nanking.

In the summer of 1927 General Chiang retired from office for a period declaring that he intended to devote his interests to the Kuomintang and the principles of Dr. Sun. Later he returned from Japan, and was again called by the Party to become the head of the Government at Nanking.

He proceeded to reorganise the Northern expedition. Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang, who had joined the Nationalist movement met General Chiang at Hsuchowfu and there the two leaders drafted a proclamation denouncing the Communistic administration at Hankow. General Chiang proceeded to lead a swift advance up the Yangtsze which brought about the collapse of the Hankow regime and the strengthening of the Nationalist Government at Nanking.

In 1928 General Chiang assumed active direction of the Nationalist military drive on Peiping, which was successful in forcing the evacuation of Hope: (Chihli) Province by Marshal Chang Tso-lin and the Fengtien troops, who fell back into Manchuria. It was largely due to General Chiang's deplomacy that serious complications with Japan were avoided over the Tsinan Incident, caused by a clash between Nationalist troops and the Japanese forces stationed in that city during the Nationalist advance north.

PRESIDENT OF NATIONALIST GOVT. AT NANKING.

In October 1928 General Chiang was elected to the Chairmanship of the Nationalist Government at Nanking. In 1929 and 1930 he resumed active command of the Government troops engaged in the so-called Northern Military Coalition headed by General Yen Hsishan and Feng Yu-hsiang, assisted by the Left Wing leader of the Kuomintang, Wang Ching-wei.

On December 1927 Gen. Chiang was married to Miss Mei-ling Soong, a younger sister of Madame H. H. Kung T. V. Soong and Madame Sun Yat-sen.

At that time, General Chiang Kai-shek was in an extremely powerful position being concurrently President of the Executive Yuan of the Nationalist Government, Chairman of the National Government Council; Chairman of the Central Political Council of the Kuomintang; member of the Standing Committee of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang; member of the State Council of the National Government; member of the National Reconstruction Commission; Chairman of Huai River Conservancy Board; Chairman of Capital (Nanking) Reconstruction Commission and President of the Offices Moral Endeavour Society.

In December 1931 General Chiang Kai-shek suddenly resigned all his posts and went into retirement at Fenghua, his birthplace. It is believed, however, that he will shortly return to the political arena.—Reuter.


**SAFELY RELY**

ON

**AMRUTANJAN BALM**

Fore the Cure of

Colds, Cough, Headaches, Rheumatism, Swellings and all other kinds of Aches and Pains.

**AMRUTANJAN DEPOTS.**

BOMBAY — AND — MADRAS.


## *Only Pedigree Brides For "Nazis"!*

The Berlin correspondent of the "Daily Herald" writes in mail week:—

An order has been issued by the commander of Hitler's personal "Corps of Protection" in Munich that members of the corps who wish to marry must obtain permission of the commander.

In his decree the commander, Herr Himmler, National Socialist member of the Reichstag, says that the corps has been chosen from selected men from the Northern races.

Great care must be taken not to taint the breed.

Any member who wishes to marry must hand in notice in writing three months before the wedding.

A special "breed" office of the corps will then inquire into the ancestry of the bride and bridegroom, and permission will be given only if conditions of race are considered adequate.

Any man who marries after an unfavourable report will be automatically expelled from the Corps.


**EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO. LTD.**

Established 1897.

*Head Office:* Empire of India Life Building, BOMBAY.

Ask for the Prospectus of the new "FAMILY SECURITY" Policy issued by this Leading and Popular Indian Life Office.

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & CO. *Managers.*


## REPARATIONS AND WAR DEBTS MUST GO

### Mussolini On The European Crisis

LONDON (By Mail).

"Reparations and war debts must go," is the emphatic demand made in an unsigned article published in the leading Fascist newspaper, "Popolo d'Italia" The article, it is now learned, was written by Signor Mussolini.

"The Lausanne Conference should end in what is now commonly called a wiping of the slate" says the article.

"It should finish with the cancellation of credits and debts—the tragic war balance-sheets.

"The facts which impose this radical solution, and warn against taking temporary solutions, are the findings of the report of the Advisory Committee of the Bank for International Settlements (which issued its report on Germany in December).

"This report clearly proves that Germany's economic and financial situation is beyond control. It is possible that Germany never had a sincere will to pay tribute imposed by the Versailles Treaty. Nevertheless, Germany effected payments of a huge sum.

A WORLD CRISIS.

"To-day, however, she finds it impossible to pay. To believe, however, that it is possible to change the situation is a mere illusion, because in the meantime the German crisis is growing into a world crisis.

"The crisis is sparing nobody, not even those who believed that they would be able to save themselves by hoarding gold we speak of France.

"It is indispensable that the economic situation of the world must head towards an improvement inside the year 1932 It must not be expected that men will stand without disorder or revolt another winter, which might be worse than the present. A question mark is hanging before the conscience of Governments and peoples."

The article then refers to a speech made at Liverpool by the Hon. Alexander Shaw on Saturday, and approves his phrase: "It is no exaggeration to affirm that the economic and social structure of Europe is daily moving nearer the precipice. The blunt truth is that if things go on as they are now going, the choice is between repudiation and chaos."

The article further quotes Mr. Shaw's point that when U. S. soldiers fired shells the U. S. Government footed the bill, but when the Allies fired the shells payment was exacted by the United States

"We are led to think that Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, who initiated the Conference of Lausanne, is of the same opinion as Mr. Shaw," writes Signor Mussolini.

"Another fact which renders the burden of reparations unendurable is that owing to the fall of prices double work must be done, twice the quantities of goods and services delivered to pay the same unchangeable quantities of debts calculated on a gold basis. All social systems suffer terribly from this usury.

"The whole civilisation of the white race may be broken up, weakened and obscured in disorder and in misery, without aim and without to-morrow."

## POOL OF OIL ON ROAD

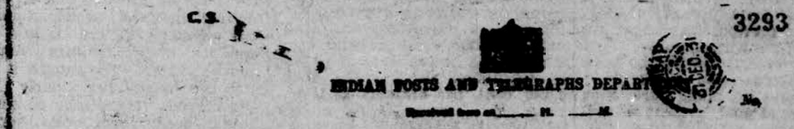
### Motorist To Pay £100 Damages

A cyclist having skidded and been injured through a motorist having left a pool of oil or grease on the road, the motorist (John David West, of Lower Cwmtwrch, Swansea) was at Oxford County Court ordered to pay £100 damages and costs.

The plaintiff was Edward Frederick Radbone, of White Oak Green Witney.

He said that he skidded in a thick patch of oil and injured his elbow joint. The injury had set up arthritis.—"News Chronicle."


We have received the following telegram from our Madras Branch.




O &P MADRAS WS 31-16 PRINCESS BOMBAY

= HUBLI AGENT WIRES AWARDED GOLD MEDAL FOR OUR ASOFETIDA

= SHASTI =

This form must accompany any enquiry regarding this Telegram.

Besides other Gold and Silver Medals Awarded.

**LALJEE GODHOO & CO**

SAMUEL STREET, BOMBAY 3.

*Branches:*
(1) MADRAS, (2) KUMBAKONAM.



**Do You Want to Secure the Widest Market for Your Goods?**

THEN

**ADVERTISE**

IN THE

**Sunday Chronicle**

The Most Popular Weekly in the Country.



**ANNUAL DIRECTIONS**

For 1932:

Price Rs. 2-8-0.

Prepared according to my special system, based on Solar Birth Signs this Reading will foretell with remarkable accuracy Monthly and Weekly influences about your Travel, Marriage, Domestic affairs, Profession, Finance, Accidents, Health, with fortunate and unfortunate dates of every Month for the whole year. Very useful to all.

SEND DATE OF BIRTH WHEN ORDERING.

"WHAT TO EXPECT IN 1932". Interesting Booklet sent free on request.

PROFESSOR SEKHAR, B.A. (Wash) M.I.B.M. (U.S.A.) The Great Mesmerist, ELLORE. (Madras Presidency)



**INCOME-TAX AND SUPER-TAX**

Statutory Statement Of Accounts Prepared, Audit of Books of Firms Undertaken

**B. L. THOSAR**

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT, 195—497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY. Telephone No. 22997.



**HYDROCELE**

Provakar Oil Rs. 2. The best approved remedy for all types of Orchitis, Elephantiasis, Hernia, etc. Only application removes pain at once and redness, size, and weight soon. This is indeed your last hope. A single trial will convince. KAVIRAJ R. SHASTRI, B.A., Kanchrapara (Bengal).

## BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME:—12 noon Selection of Gramophone Records; 7-30 p.m. Light Music by Master Kulkarni; 9-20 p.m. Book Talk by "The Bookman".

### ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Abdul Aziz Mahomed Ebrahim Tungekar and brothers hereby express their thanks to many relatives, friends and different associations for their messeges and letters of sympathy on the occasion of the sad and untimely death of their beloved father Mr. Mohamad Ibrahim Mohamad Jaffar Tungekar of Uran and regret their inability to reply them individually.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE:—Professor Claude Batley will deliver a public lecture on "Bombay Architecture, Past and Present" illustrated with lantern slides to-day (Saturday) at 6 p.m.

ART SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION:—The Bombay Art Society's Exhibition of pictures is open to the public from 9 a.m. to 7-30 p.m. as usual.

COGHARI VISA SHRIMALI JAIN DISPENSARY:—The total number of Jain patients treated during January 1932 at the Dispensary, were 953 out of which 430 were males, 251 females and 272 children.

POSTAL NOTICES:—Superscribed Mails for Singapore, Shanghai and Japan per S. S. "Mipo Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. to-day (Wednesday).

Superscribed Mails for Singapore, Shanghai and Japan per S.S "Hague Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. to-day (Wednesday).

Superscribed Mails for Jedda (Hedjaz) per S. S. "Jehangir" via Karachi will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Friday (5th instnat).

Superscribed unregistered Mails for Italy and Austria per S. S. "Victoria" will be closed at the General Post Office at 4 p.m. on Monday (8th instant).

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY:—The monthly meeting of the Society will be held at the Grant Medical College, Physiological Laboratory, to-day (Wednesdayy) at 9 p.m. (S. T.).

GITA PRAVACHAN AT MATUNGA:—Shastree Shree Narhari Vishnu Godse of the Bombay Gita Pathshala, will deliver Pravachan on Gita to-day (Wednesday) in the Hall of Late Sheth Jivraj Cokaldas Nensey's Bungalow near Maturga (G.I.P.Railway station) at 9 p.m. (S. T.) Accommodation is reserved for ladies.


RADIANT

TAILORING SHOP

Your clothes must matter—because they must express within the limits of formality, the character of the man who wears them.

They must be true to the law of style: faithful to the tradition of Indian texture and efficient tailoring.

In the RADIANT TAILORING SHOP you will find only the best of SWADESHI Cloth, choicest selections of suitings and shirtings—to suit all tastes

Our TAILORING DEPTT. is under the expert supervision of:

Mr. G. RAO,

who has had 25 years' experience in India and abroad of which 16 years were spent in Hoar & Co., Bombay and Quetta.

Europe Outfit A Speciality

The RADIANT TAILORING Shop,

Opp. Albless Baug, near Kemp & Co., CHARNI ROAD.


## SALES OF TREASURY BILLS.

A Press Communique states:—Tenders for Rs. 2 crores of six months' and three months' Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday the 2nd February 1932. Total amounts offered were Rs. 7,25,000 and Rs. 95,75,000 respectively. Tenders for six months' bills at Rs. 96-14-0 were accepted in full. Tenders for three months' bills at Rs. 98-5-6 were accepted in full. Lower tenders were rejected. The total amounts of accepted tenders for six and three months' bills were Rs. 7,25,000 and Rs. 93,50,000 respectively. The average rates of accepted tenders for six and three months' bills were Rs. 6-4-0 and Rs. 6-10-0 per annum respectively.

Intermediate six and three months' Treasury Bills will be issued from Wednesday, the 3rd February 1932 to Tuesday the 9th February 1932 at Rs. 97-1-0 and Rs. 98-6-6 per cent respectively Intermediate six and three months' Treasury Bills sold from the 27th January 1932 to the 1st February 1932 amounted to Rs. 55,75,000 and Rs. 1,97,75,000 respectively.

Tenders for six months' and three months' bills to the amount of Rs. 2 crores in the aggregate will be received on Wednesday the 10th February 1932. Successful tenderers should make payment of the amount of accepted tenders on Friday the 12th February 1932. Other conditions are as usual.

### REMITTANCES TO BRITISH TREASURY.

A press communique states:—Sterling purchased in India during the week ending the 30th January 1932, £1,958,000 and from 1st April 1931 to 30th January 1932 £26,714,000

Net transfer to Home Treasury from Gold Standard Reserve in England against gold transferred in India from Paper Currency Reserve to Gold Standard Reserve from 1st April 1931 to 30th June 1932 £23,047,804.

Total for the respective terms £1,958,000 and £49,761,804.

Less-Sales of sterling from 1st April 1931 to 30th January 1932 £14,047,804.

Net remittance to the British Treasury for the respective terms £1,958,000 and £35,714,000.

G.I.P. RAILWAY STRIKE DAY:—Under the auspices of the G.I.P. Railway Workers' Union, the All India Trade Union Congress and several other Bombay Unions, a mass meeting of the Bombay workers will be held at Lalbaug Maidan on Thurday (4th inst.), at 6-30 p. m. to celebrate the G. I. P. Raiway Strike day. procession of the G. I. P. workers will start from Matunga and will march to Lalbaug Maidan.

## STERLING-DOLLAR CROSS RATES.

### Latest Quotations

(Special Service for "The Chronicle.")

T. T. ON LONDON.

| New York, Feb. 2. | |
|---|---|
| Previous close | 3.45 |
| To-day's close | 3.46 |
| Difference | +.01 |

T. T. ON NEW YORK.

| London, Feb. 2. | |
|---|---|
| Previous close | 3.45 |
| To-day's opening | 3.45¼ |
| To-day's close | 3.45 |
| Difference | N.I. |

## LATEST COTTON PRICES.

(Cotton Information Bureau 381, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

MAY.

| New York, Feb. 2. | |
|---|---|
| Previous closing rate | 6.87 |
| To-day's opening rate | 6.84 |
| Difference | —.03 |
| To-day's closing rate | 6.69 |
| Difference | —.18 |
| Branch expectations | Rs. 211 |

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

MAY.

| Liverpool, Feb. 2. | |
|---|---|
| Previous closing rate | 5.27 |
| To-day's opening rate | 5.24 |
| Difference | —.03 |
| To-day's closing rate | 5.20 |
| Difference | —.07 |

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

| London, Feb. 2. | |
|---|---|
| Silver ready | 19 5/8 —6 annas. |
| Silver forward | 19 13/16 —6 annas. |

China sold.

BOMBAY MARKET.

Bombay, Feb. 2.

Bombay market was closed today.

# Government Threat To Stock Exchange

## MEETING OF GENERAL BODY CALLED TO-DAY TO DISCUSS QUESTION

## STATE OF POLITICAL FERMENT AND LACK OF BUSINESS

What should be the reply of the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association to the threat of the Bombay Government to withdraw the recognition given by them to the Association under the Securities' Control Act? This important question will be decided at an extraordinary general meeting of the Association which will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 2-30 p.m. at the Stock Exchange Building.

GOVERNMENT THREAT.

It is reported that the Government in their letter to the president of the Stock Exchange have complained that continued suspension of business causes serious inconvenience to the investing public and the Government have received complaints to that effect. It is stated that the letter threatens that if the members of the Stock Exchange persisted in their present attitude, the Government would be forced to withdraw the recognition given to the Association under the Securities' Control Act.

NO COMPLAINTS WITH EXCHANGE.

It is rather intriguing that such complaints should have reached the Government when the authorities of the Exchange who ought to be approached first in this matter by any aggrieved party seem to have absolutely no knowledge of any such complaints. Close inquiries in this matter revealed that not a single complaint of the above nature has reached the authorities of the Exchange.

It is believed that some interested persons have made these representations to the Government and relying on them the Goverment have issued the threat to the Stock Exchange.

Although the Native Share and Stock Brokers Association has been recognised under the Securities' Control Act as an authorised body to carry on both forward and ready business in Government Securities and Shares its Board has got power under rule 188 to close down business and suspend payments. In 1930 the Board had closed the Market during the months of August, September and October.

WHY BUSINESS IS AT STANDSTILL.

In the resolution passed by the extraordinary general meeting of the Association on January 18, last they declared:

"The Association feel that the first essentials of business of the kind transacted on the Exchange are public tranquility and a sense of security of person and property in the public mind and confidence in the future. An atmosphere of nervousness and anxiety about the future is not only prejudicial to all business but absolutely fatal to business on the Exchange which rests on mutual confidence and credit.

The members of the Exchange have to come into contact with all classes of public and they know from their experience of public feeling that the present regime of ordinances in the City under which anybody may be arrested without warrant not because he has committed an offence but because some official is satisfied that the person is about to act in a manner prejudicial to public safety or peace—a standard or test as vague and undefined as could be imagined—has created a sense of insecurity and consequent dissatisfaction in the public mind which renders business on the Exchange impossible."

OFFICIALLY OPEN BUT NO BUSINESS.

The present position is that officially the market is open, but there is utter absence of trade in forward contracts of shares while business in Government Securities continues freely. In this connection it can be mentioned that with a view to check rampant speculation the Board of Directors has suspended all forward business in Government Securities from October 16, 1931. Thus only cash business in Government Securities is passing on as usual and in the last few days security prices have recorded a rise of Rs. 2. This goes to prove that cash business continues freely but under disturbed political and financial conditions the volume of business has been considerably reduced.

Owing to unprecedented trade depression business on all Exchanges of the world has gone down materially and Bombay is no exception to it. Even at a liberal estimate of the present turnover of business it can hardly be 25 per cent of the normal

QUESTION BEFORE GENERAL BODY.

The Board it appears with a view not to commit themselves have decided to place the matter before the general body and have, therefore, convened to-day's meeting. The Government, it is further understood, have sent yet another reminder to the president of the Exchange to explain their attitude.

WHY PREFERENTIAL TREATMENT TO E. I. C. ASSOCIATION?

Another noteworthy fact in this connection is that the Stock Exchange is not the only body enjoying Government recognition to carry on forward business. The East India Cotton Association which is perhaps the largest organisation dealing in cotton trade in Asia, enjoys a similar recognition by the Government. During the last month this latter body was open for business hardly for a few days. But no explanation has been asked from it by the Government for its attitude nor has any threat been issued to them to withdraw the Government recognition.

## ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE FOR POST-GRADUATE STUDIES ONLY ?

### Fate Of Prof. Paranjpe's In Senate Meeting

The Senate of the University of Bombay concluded its business on Tuesday.

The statute 189 of the University Handbook was amended as follows:—

"Every registered school shall, in the month of July every year pay a fee of Rs. 25. Every application for registration shall be accompanied by a fee of Rs. 25, which shall not be returned in any case, but which shall be credited as the fee for the first year if the school is registered. Failure to pay the fee will involve the withdrawal of recognition."

Originally when a new school applied for registration, it had to pay double the fee in the first year, which pressed hard on some schools. The present proposal has succeeded in redressing the grievance.

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE AND POST-GRADUATE STUDIES.

Mr. M. R. Paranjpye then moved: "In view of the existence of two well-equipped Arts Colleges in Bombay and in view of the recent institution of a new Arts College in the Bombay suburbs under Government management, the Senate requests the Government to utilise the expenditure on the Elphinstone College, Bombay, for post-graduate instruction and research, preferably under the direct control of the University."

PLEA FOR RESEARCH IN ARTS.

The mover opined that the Bombay Government was giving grant for higher education much less than the U. P. and Madras Governments. On account of the present financial stringency of the Bombay Government, it was not advisable to press for increase in grant, and therefore the only alternative was to discontinue under-graduate teaching in the Elphinstone College and thus utilise the grant for post-graduate research in Arts. The mover made the point clear that he was not out for closing the Elphinstone College outright, but his intention was to turn it into a post-graduate institution by disallowing undergraduate classes in the course of three years at the rate of one every year.

GOVERNMENT'S EDUCATIONAL POLICY.

In seconding the proposition, Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale remarked that it was the proper time for the Senate to express its opinion on the policy of the Government on education and the expenditure incurred by them in the various departments. In the present financial circumstances of the Government, the motion before the House was most opportune. The speaker, himself being an Elphinstonian, was proud of his college, and hence in passing that proposition, they would not offend against anybody's sentiment, provided the name of the institution was retained.

DR. MODY SHOCKED.

Dr. J. J. Mody, in opposing the proposition, said that no motion on the agenda had given him such a shock of surprise as had given the one before them. Being a child of the Elphinstone College, he could not even think of such a change. The speaker opined that on the other hand the supporters of the proposal ought to have diverted their attention to the newly-founded Andheri college for post-graduate studies in research.

PROPOSITION DROPPED.

After Rev. Father J. Duhr and Prof. S. G. Sathe expressed their resentment, Mr. Jog moved that the proposition be dropped and the next item on the agenda be taken up. The motion was carried.

On the motion of Mr. M. R. Paranjpye the Senate agreed to affiliate the Willingdon College of Sangli from June 1932 in respect of courses of instruction for the Intermediate Science Examination (Group A).

## TWO MORE "UNLAWFUL ASSOCIATIONS"

### Vile Parle Bhagini Seva Mandir And Poona Maharashtra Youth League

A "Bombay Government Gazette" Extraordinary, published on Tuesday, states:—

The Bhagini Seva Mandir and Hindu Mahila Asram, Vile Parle, in the Bombay Suburban District, engaged in organising or promoting a movement having for its objects the breach of certain laws for the time being in force, whether continuing under the same or altered name, it is declared unlawful within the meaning of Section 15 of the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act.

The Maharashtra Youth League, Poona, engaged in organising or promoting a movement having for its objects the breach of certain laws for the time being in force, under Section 16 of the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1908 (XIV of 1908), has also been declared an unlawful association.

## 15 YEAR-OLD BOY FOR YERWADA REFORMATORY

### Father "Helpless" To Give Bond

Shantaram, a boy aged 15, who was arrested by the Gamdevi Police on Sunday last along with the Emergency Council, was charged before Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Court, on Tuesday, with assisting the operations of an unlawful association.

The Magistrate asked the father of the boy who was present in court to give a bond undertaking to prevent the boy from participating in the Congress activities, in which case the accused would be released.

The father replied that he was helpless as his son wanted to join the Congress again.

The Magistrate then ordered the accused to be detained in the Yerwada Reformatory for two years.

## "ONLY 6 MONTHS R. I."

### Another Boy Convicted

Holding that the prosecution story was not disproved and that the offence was of a serious nature Mr. I. N. Mehta Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Court, passed a sentence of six months rigorous imprisonment on Mohanlal Kovaram Pandya (17) on Tuesday afternoon.

The accused was arrested on Sunday night by the Maharbandi police and it was alleged that he took part in the disturbances by stealing hay and making bonfires and throwing stones at the police. He was charged under Section 188 I. P. C. for being a member of an unlawful assembly with the object of defying the Chief Presidency Magistrate's order banning processions.

The accused pleaded not guilty and said that he was an innocent passerby. The evidence of two or three defence witnesses was adduced. The Magistrate held that the prosecution story was not disproved and that the offence was a serious one, but having regard to the age of the accused sentenced him only to six months rigorous imprisonment.

## Bombay Bar Council

Mr. G. M. Gupte, election officer of the Bombay Bar Council, writes:—

In accordance with the requirements of Rule 14 of the Rules framed by the Bombay Bar Council with the previous sanction of the High Court under Section 6 of the Indian Bar Councils Act, 1926, the following ten gentlemen have been duly elected as members of the Bar Council for the High Court of Judicature at Bombay:

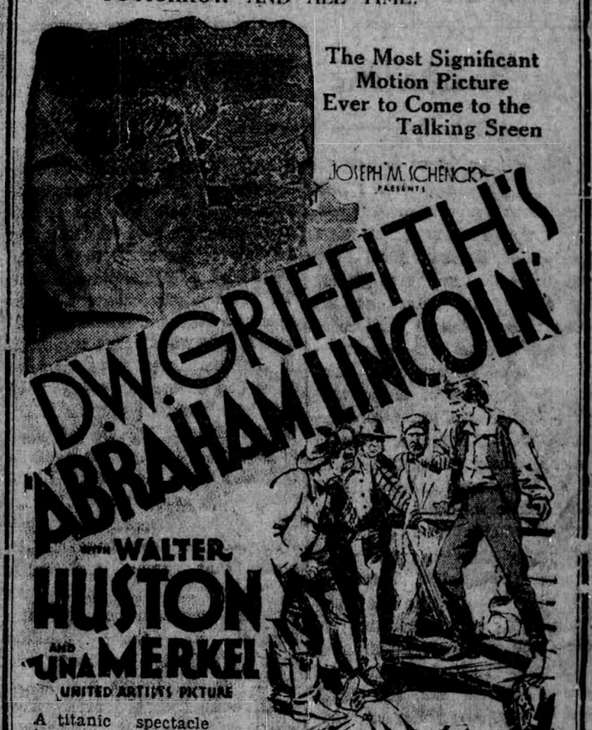
(1) Messrs. Bhulabhai J. Desai, (2) Shrikrishna Gunaji Vellnkar, (3) Rustomji Sorabji Bilimoria, (4) Vishwanath Ganpat Dalvi, (5) Maganji Jutha Mehta, (6) Ramdatt Vithoba Desai, (7) Sorab Burjorji Dadyburjor, (8) Isiah Joseph Samson, (9) Chhaganlal Narsinhlal Kanuga, and (10) Harisidhbhai Valjubhai Divatia.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S ROUND:—The Municipal Commissioner and Councillors of A Ward will meet near the Old Colaba Station on Thursday the 4th inst. at 7-30 a.m. (B. T.) to go round the Ward. Residents of the Ward who have grievances to represent should be present at the appointed place and time.


PATHE CINEMA

TO-DAY AT 6-30 and 10.

THE OUTSTANDING MASTERPIECE OF TO-DAY. TO-MORROW AND ALL TIME.


D.W. GRIFFITH'S
ABRAHAM LINCOLN
WITH WALTER HUSTON
AND UNA MERKEL
UNITED ARTISTS PICTURE
ADAPTED FOR THE SCREEN BY STEPHEN VINCENT BENET
STORY & PRODUCTION ADVISER JOHN W. CONSIDINE, JR.

The Most Significant Motion Picture Ever to Come to the Talking Sreen

JOSEPH M. SCHENCK PRESENTS

A titanic spectacle mirroring the adventurous career of a great master of men. No picture made in the last ten years can compare with this vital romance of humanity's great champion who lived with mercy toward all and malice toward none.

BOOKING AT S. ROSE & Co., or at CINEMA.

Phone No. 41561.


## TILAK PURSE FUND CASE JUDGMENT

### Decree Passed In Favour Of Plaintiffs

### SUCCESSION CERTIFICATE TO BE OBTAINED WITHIN TWO MONTHS

Judgment was delivered by Mr. Justice Mirza of the Bombay High Court on Tuesday in the suit filed by Ramchandra and Shridhar, the two sons of the late Lokmanya Tilak, claiming a sum of Rs. 60,000 from Yeshwant Vishnu Nene and Dhondo Vasudeo Vidhwans. His Lordships held that the plaintiffs were entitled to Rs. 54,826 less Rs. 31,000 which the first defendant had paid formerly. His Lordship in upholding the defendants' objection, called upon the plaintiffs to obtain a succession certificate within two months in order to avail themselves of the decree.

The suit was originally filed in 1923. Shridhar, having died, his two minor sons were made party to the suit. On the death of the first defendant, his son Trimbak Yeshwant Nene was made the first defendant. As Mr. Nene was the treasurer of the Tilak Purse Fund, a balance of Rs. 60,000 remained with him after the death of the late Lokmanya Tilak. Mr. Vidhwans was the executor of the will of late Lokmanya.

The suit was originally heard by ex-Justice Mr. Tyebji. After about 30 hearings, it was decided that a decree of Rs. 54,826 be passed, but it could not be decided whether the decree should be passed in favour of the plaintiffs or the second defendant, (for want of time).

THE JUDGMENT

Mr. Justice Mirza, in the course of his judgment, observed that no decree could be passed before representation was obtained to the estate of the late Lokmanya Tilak. His Lordship, therefore, instead of postponing the suit postponed it for two months within which representation should be obtained to the estate of the late Lokmanya Tilak by the party in whose favour he would then pass a decree. The plaintiffs had succeeded in their claim against the first defendant, inspite of the second defendants opposition and the efforts he had made from time to time to thwart the plaintiffs from obtaining such decree. His Lordship therefore, gave a discharge to the second defendant as executor.

His Lordship awarded three-fourths of the costs of the further hearing before him against the first defendant. To the second defendant, his Lordship awarded cost of one counsel, exclusive of the cost allowed by ex-Justice Mr. Tyebji. It was clear that the first defendant could not claim to set off the amount of Rs. 15,000 against the decree which was proposed to be made in favour of the plaintiffs on obtaining a certificate within two months.

## "GANDHI DAY" 4TH FEBRUARY

### 'An Appeal For Use Of Khadi

Miss Mira Ben writes:—

"One month ago on January 4) our acknowledged and beloved leader Mahatma Gandhi was locked up in prison.

WHAT SHOULD WE DO?

"In reply to this we should join as one man in the fulfilment of this first and foremost request of our imprisoned leader" WEAR THE HANDSPUN AND HANDWOVEN CLOTH MADE BY OUR OWN VILLAGERS—KHADI. Mahatma Gandhi never speaks to us without an appeal for at least this amount of service to our country. And he—what has he not given for India and her people? Since 40 years, he has toiled unceasingly for India's sake. Now he is suffering imprisonment for seventh time in his life, that she may win her rightful position in the world.

"Let US at least wear Khadi.

"I appeal to you to celebrate this sacred day by every one of you purchasing a piece of Khadi be it a little handkerchief or a 9 yard sari."

## SARDAR JAMIAT SINGH RELEASED & RE-ARRESTED

### Trial Under Section 124A To-day

Sardar Jamiat Singh was released from the House of Correction, Byculla on Tuesday evening at 5-30 and taken to Police Headquarters.

At the Police Headquarters the Sardar was shown a warrant under section 124-A and re-arrested. The trial of Sardar Jamiat Singh will take plale to-day (Wednesday) at the Esplanade Police Court.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1932.

# BREAKING THE LINK.

The majority of 62 to 44 by which the Assembly rejected Hari Singh Gour's motion on Tuesday, apparently caused considerable gratification on the official Benches where the result was greeted with cheers. An analysis of the voting shows, however, that there is little cause for self-congratulation by the Government. The majority consisted of 49 nominated members, nine European elected members and fourteen elected Indians. The minority was composed of 43 elected and one nominated Indian members. The mentality of officials who can find anything to cheer in the result achieved through the march of Government robots into the lobby is not easily comprehensible to people of ordinary intelligence. The figures are a clear demonstration that, so far as public opinion goes, the policy of repression stands condemned both in principle and practice. No one can entertain the least doubt, that in a legislature which was really and wholly representative of the people, the Government would have found it difficult to rally to the support of their policy of "firmness and progress" even fourteen elected Indians and possibly none at all.

The two days discussion has exposed to the world for the ugly thing that it is the night-mare of repression into which Lord Willingdon's administration has plunged the country by the free hand that has been given to an executive eager for autocratic power and armed with the most extensive and comprehensive repressive powers that it would be possible to conceive. The exposures, the protests and the denunciations, be it noted, have not come from intransigeant rebels against British rule. They have poured forth in a torrent from men who have stood consistently for constitutional opposition and some, like Sir Cowasji Jehangir, who take pride in the championing of the British connection. "Believe me", said this scion of a great Parsi family with a long tradition of loyalty to the British Raj, which he has himself always sturdily followed and upheld, "as one who will fight for the British connection to the last till the end of my days, some provisions in these ordinances are weakening the link and if allowed to stand will completely break this link between the two countries." Dewan Bahadur Habildas Sardas, another unimpeachable co-operator, was led to declare that there is "nothing but the law of lathis in the land." Sir Abdur Rahim declared that, "he could hardly believe his eyes when he read the Frontier Ordinance" and added that the scope of the ordinances is to "deprive every one of every vestige of right, the right of personal safety, the right to liberty, the right to property, the right of association and every right that a human being may possess." In this way the Government of Lord Willingdon in their unreasonable hope that they can crush the activities of the only political organisation of influence in the country have practically declared war on the whole people and it is small wonder that, even the statesman, who was responsible as Secretary of State for the Ordinance regime of Lord Irwin, is compelled to protest against the war spirit which has seized his successor.

If the Government ever hoped for the cooperation of reasonable men under this policy of terrorism, described as such by men of sober judgment and political moderation in the Assembly, surely they must abandon that hope in the face of the overwhelming denunciation of the reckless course they are pursuing which this two days' debate in the legislature has produced from the men whose cooperation and support they seek. If they are still unmoved, if they conceive that this victory in the lobbies by the questionable aid of their official bloc and a few misguided elected members provides a justification for a continuance of this rule by the unheaval of the law which they profess it is their object to protect, far better would it be to accept the challenge that came, not once but again and again, from members of the Assembly who are impressed with the futility of their continued existence as legislators in the presence of actual rule by Ordinance, to close the legislatures and rely solely on the strength of the autocratic powers with which they have armed themselves. For it is clear that, while this regime of ordinances lasts, they cannot look for support or cooperation from any considerable or responsible section of the community, even from those who are ready to help them in combating civil disobedience.

## WORDS AND DEEDS

In his optimistic picture of the economic situation of the country which the Viceroy painted in his address to the Assembly last week he included a rosy forecast of the future of the sugar industry. "I see," said Lord Willingdon, "for example, signs of the development of something new for India in the sugar industry, in which I am informed that a large number of new factories are now under order or in the course of erection." and he asked with rhetorical emphasis, "are these hopes and possibilities to be wrecked by internal political troubles etc., etc.?" It does not seem that the fulfilment of these hopes, if they are so roseate as the Viceroy has been led to suppose, is likely to be disappointed so much by reason of internal political troubles as by the Government's own niggardly policy in the matter of encouraging the industry.

The Tariff Board made recommendations for the protection of the nascent sugar industry of a sound and generous nature, but, in the Bill which, it is announced to-day, the Government are about to introduce to deal with the matter, these recommendations are whittled down to an extent which is likely to deprive the industry of the benefits which the Tariff Board's recommendations were intended to confer on it. Everybody knows that short term protection is of little avail for the encouragement of infant indigenous industries. People who invest capital want to know that the conditions under which they embark on their enterprise will be sufficiently lasting to ensure a safe future for it. The Tariff Board, after searching enquiry and due consideration, recommended the imposition of a protective duty of Rs. 6-4-0 per cwt. on all classes of sugar for a period of fifteen years with an additional duty of Re. 1 per cwt. for the first seven years. Should the price of sugar fall below Rs. 4 per maund a further duty of eight annas per cwt. was to be imposed. In addition the Board recommended the grant of not less Rs. 10 lakhs annually for research.

The Government, in their wisdom and concern for the future of the industry, have decided that the initial protective period of fifteen years is too long and propose to reduce the period to seven years, or rather in effect six years, as the season of the 1932 crop will expire before the Bill becomes operative. And they have refused to include in the Bill the recommendation for the annual grant of ten lakhs for research. At the close of the period ending on March 31st, 1938, there will be an enquiry, it is true, into the question of continuing protection to the industry. But as is pointed out in the article from Mr. Jagjivan Ujamsi Mulji, the President of the Bombay Sugar Mtrchants' Association, which appears on this page, the substantial period recommended by the Board is the root of prosperity to the industry while the shorter period will create the element of uncertainty which is fatal. Mr. Jagjivan shows clearly that the provisions of the Bill will be ineffective in encouraging further the sugar industry, which was the object which the recommendations of the Tariff Board had in view. It is a pity that Lord Willingdon's solicitude for the hopes and possibilities of the industry finds such inadequate expression when it comes to translating it into effective action by his Government.

# Everyone's Duty

Every sane-minded and responsible Indian deplores the exhibition of a vandal's mentality by sections of Bombay's population in their novel and dangerous pastime of lighting bonfires in public streets and creating an atmosphere of violence by stone-throwing and other ebullitions of horseplay. Although Government policy has resulted in rendering it impossible for the real leaders of public opinion in this city to exercise their undoubted influence for peace and tranquillity, Government having chosen to clap into prison a large number of them and "detaining" indefinitely in the "House of Correction" such of them as officialdom regards as dangerous to public safety, it is the urgent duty of those citizens of status and influence whose movements are not yet restricted, to make every effort to repress these exploits of hooliganism.

There is no need to become hysterical over a feature of city life which, though it is to be deplored and condemned, does not warrant the belief that a wave of mob-fury has seized the population of the city or that resisters pledged to non-violence have wilfully abandoned their principles and developed the spirit of rowdyism. Certainly there is no tittle of justification for the extravagant outburst of an Anglo-Indian contemporary, which holds up to obloquy "many of our merchants and traders" by accusing them of "open sympathy" with "obstruction". It is preposterous to suggest that "so long as Congress get sympathy and support from the trading classes, so long will 'mavali raj' continue in Bombay." It is a pity that it does not strike the "Times of India" that a return to constitutional rule will contribute more than anything to a rapid appeasement of exacerbated public feeling.

But, in the meanwhile, no one should doubt that it is the duty of all responsible citizens to join in doing their utmost to put down these rowdy exploits, which are a reproach to the city and a cruel affront to a leader who is not free to exercise his influence in the restraint of violent practises that are so utterly opposed to the policy for which he stands. We say this without suggesting for a moment that any of those who indulge in these objectionable demonstrations could be counted among his followers or true sympathisers.

# GOVT.'S DESIRE TO STIMULATE SUGAR INDUSTRY

## Promises—And Intended Performance!

(By Jagjivan Ujamsi Mulji, President, The Bombay Sugar Merchants' Association).

Apropos of the resolution of the Government of India regarding the introduction of a Bill proposing a Protective Duty on all classes of sugar, pursuant to the recommendations mentioned in the report of the Indian Tariff Board on the Sugar Industry, the writer submits for the consideration of all parties interested, or in any way connected with, the Sugar Industry or Agriculture or Trade, the several defects and shortcomings in the Bill which will for all practical purposes, nullify or render ineffective, all the important and essential recommendations of the Indian Tariff Board for the encouragement of the Sugar Industry in our country.

### THE LITTLE THAT THEY OFFER

This article will further show and prove beyond all reasonable doubt, that the sum total of the present proposed Protective Duty on Sugar, as set forth in the said resolution of the Government, is devoid of any practical gain to the Sugar Industry of India and will endeavour to convince all concerned that the Bill is not at all in the interest of the country and as a matter of fact will not achieve in the least degree its desired object of promoting the industry.

### THE TARIF BOARD'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

To begin with, the Indian Tariff Board's main recommendations are, as summarised in the resolution of the Government of India, that,

a Protective Duty be imposed on all classes of sugar including sugar candy at the rate of Rs. 6-4 per cwt. "for a period of 15 years" and that an additional duty at the rate of Re. 1 per cwt. be imposed on all classes of sugar including sugar candy for the first 7 years of the protective period, and that, should the price of sugar fall below Rs. 4 a maund, a further duty of -|8|- per cwt. should be imposed, and that the grant of not less than Rs. 10,000,00 be made annually for sugar research.

### ESSENTIAL ONE TURNED DOWN

In the proposed Bill, the Government of India accept the recommendation of the Board that the single rate of duty should apply to all classes of sugar "but consider the initial protective period of 15 years to be unduly long", and it is decided to levy a Protective Duty at the rate of Rs. 7|4 per cwt. until March 31st 1938, when before the end of this period, inquiry will be made into the question of continuing protection to the industry. The other proposals of the Government are fully set forth in the resolution but for our purpose, it is sufficient to note, that they have turned down the very essential recommendation of 15 years protective period, the "sine qua non" of prosperity to the future Sugar Industry of India and further, they have refused to include a provision in the Bill, guaranteeing, that the annual grant of not less than Rs. 10,000,00 would be continuously paid for sugar research on the ground that in the present financial circumstances, the Government regretted that no undertaking to carry it into effect could be given.

### WELL-FOUNDED SUSPICIONS

The Finance Member, when introducing his Budget for the year 1931, having before him the Report of the Indian Tariff Board, took full advantage of the said report and raised the revenue duty of Rs. 6 per cwt. to Rs. 7|4 per cwt. in order to make up a part of the deficit in the said Budget; at the same time Government expressed their regret, that, owing to the shortage of time, they could not bring the intended Protective Duty Bill on sugar on the basis of the Tariff Board Report in that session of the Legislative Assembly, although for all purposes, recommendations of the Tariff Board were acceptable to the Government. It was then thought rightly, that the proposed Bill would be introduced in the next Assesbly Session at Simla. However this was not done. This dilatory policy of the Government, no doubt, raised some doubts in the public mind which have now turned out to be well-founded.

### HOPE DEFERRED

At the end of the year, when the U.P. Government found great distress among the sugar cultivators on account of the uneconomic limits of the price of cane and gur, and also, when they noticed smaller demand in the indigenous article, the U.P. Government realised serious danger in delaying the Protective Duty Bill on sugar and urged the Government of India to introduce this Bill in the Assembly at a very early date. Consequently, fresh hopes were revived in the minds of both agriculturists and industrialists, as they then cheerfully hoped, that the Government at last had realised the wisdom of prompt action and their intentions were "bona fide" in carrying out all the recommendations of the Indian Tariff Board. These agriculturists and industrialists also thought of opening new factories and developing to its legitimate end one of the key industries of India. But to the utter disappointment of these people they now find that the Bill, as published, lacks evidence of a genuine desire on the part of Government to encourage the Sugar Industry of India and that the proposals are not in the interests of the agriculturists and industrialists classes of India.

### MEAGRE DOLE OF CONCRETE SYMPATHY

The whole report of the Indian Tariff Board has been watered down. Its most important recommendation of 15 years protection period has been reduced to 7 years only, that is up to 31st March 1938 which, practically speaking, is only six years as the season of 1937 crop will shortly expire. Moreover, judg-

(Continued on page 8.)

# Notes of the Dav

### "Grossly Unfair."

Sir Evelyn Howard, the Foreign Secretary was speaking with his tongue in his cheek when he submitted to the Assembly that to make an attack on the mentality of the Frontier officers as a whole without any chance on their part of response is grossly unfair." If Moulvi Shafi Daudi's apologetic criticism is "grossly unfair," what moderate language can describe the unfairness of Sir Evelyn's attacks on Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan and the Red Shirts after making sure that they will have no chance to respond by putting them under lock and key? What adjectives will do justice to attacks on Mahatma Gandhi, his lieutenants, and, indeed, the whole of the Congress organisation in whose case the possibility of any response has been carefully disposed of by law.

### Brazen-faced Complacence.

Sir Hugh Cocke was no less complacent. He had the temerity to claim that there had been no great protest against the Ordinances in Bombay. This enlightened leader of the European party pretends to know nothing even about protests from non-Congressmen. He does not know that the Exchanges are closed. Nor does he know why. He does not know that Indian commercial bodies desired to make a public protest but were prevented from doing so by the Commissioner of Police. He does not know that Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas was instructed, on certain specific grounds, to decline membership of the Round Table Conference Working Committee. He does not know that there have been "Liberal" deputations to the Governor and he has never heard of the Deccan Sabha and other similar Associations, nor of Sir Phiroze Sethna. He is ignorant of all this! Mr. Ranga Iyer likened Sir Hugh Cocke to an ostrich but an ostrich has the merit of deceiving itself unconsciously and it never seeks to deceive others.

### The Two Sides.

The Bombay correspondent of Lord Beaverbrook's "Daily Express" wails over the "95 per cent" effectiveness of the boycott. Sir Percival Phillips who represents Lord Rothermere's "Daily Mail," admits that the "boycott movement" is having its effect on British trade. Reuter also is of the same opinion. Yet Directors of Information are assuring the world that things are settling down; apologists—official as well as non-official—in the Assembly do not find any evidence of public resentment against the present regime; and the Bengal Governor, entering the propagandist field, promptly goes the length of asserting that Congress is "very definitely a minority as the events of the past months have shown"!

### Fatal Blow In A Mild Charge.

It appears that in a mild lathi charge at Tirupur, a volunteer received some severe injuries which soon proved fatal. A Government press communique regrets the incident but defends the police by arguing that "in the neat and confusion of forcible dispersals neither the strength nor the direction of individual blows can accurately be controlled." Are we to understand that even in a mild lathi charge in the Preidency of Madras the police lose self-control with the unfortunate consequence of fatal injuries? But the communique still argues that it is the fault of the organisers of demonstrations that they make the police lose self-control. It is to be hoped that this sort of logic will not be used to justify indiscriminate shooting, for it is as hard to control accurately the direction or the force of a rifle.

## IN THE FARCIAL VEIN

### How A Would-Be Victim Looks At It.

(By 'JE SUIS PARTOUT')

The Home Department (Political) issued a "communique" recently which will undoubtedly be bequeathed to posterity as journalistic, Aristotelian "Poetics."

* * * * *

But this document, incomparably perfect though it remains suffers from certain flaws that would appear, more or less, to be of a fundamental character.

* * * * *

It leaves for instance, the husbands of wives who are regarded by Police omniscience as potentially capable of furthering "unlawful activities of the Congress" out of consideration.

* * * * *

Nor does the Director of Information warn these husbands against moving in the company of their wives as the Dharwar police are reported to have done recently.

* * * * *

If the Press-report is to be accepted as reliable Mr. Panjimkar the husband of Mrs. Krishnabai Panjimkar, late of the Seva Dal, was even intimated of the certain confiscation of his motor-car, if he were detected driving in the company of his wife.

* * * * *

Personally, I do not regard married men with any too friendly eye and if the truth were to be confessed even cherish secret contempt for the entire clan of these "declasses." After all I am not of them: so let the d—take them.

'Apres moi le deluge.'

* * * * *

But I am a human being, not a monster and my heart goes out to the poor fellow who plays under compulsion the understudy, so to speak, to his 'suspect' wife.

* * * * *

He is more pitiable than enviable. But there's no telling that the vagabondage even of confirmed bachelors will not be assailed in logical sequence.

* * * * *

So that the police might say—that would-be husbands' of 'suspects' should be warned against the hypothetical offence of being noticed in company of equally hypothetically would-be wives.

* * * * *

And why wives? It may be sisters' cousins, friends and in the last extremity, strangers—"the girl friend of my boy friend" of the Whoopee-song.

* * * * *

The next step, in my opinion, would be a segregation camp where 'men and women of both the sexes' (as the old time leader-writer used to write) would be interned and isolated under an Ordinance that might be called, "Prevention of Domestic Relationship and Complicity Ordinance."

# Tipsy-Cake

"Mr. A.H. Ghuznavi was reserved by Government to speak last and was seen snowed under heavy books and coached by Sir Abdullah Suhrawardy and Mr. Arthur Moore." After which the Government moved the closure and so saved themselves from irretrievable disaster.

* * *

According to the Director of Misinformation—beg pardon, misprint—the people of Gujarat appear to welcome the opportunity they now have for carrying on their work in a peaceful atmosphere. The peace of the desert!

* * *

The Collector of Surat called a conference of "the leading citizens and peasants" of the Chikhli Taluka and congratulated them sincerely on the fact that not a single person of the Taluka has yet been found defying the Government.

This is supposed to be a good advertisement for the success of the Ordinances, which the D.O.P.I. tells us have created a peaceful atmosphere at last in Gujarat. But surely there must be many other talukas with an equally blameless record!

* * *

Nagpur merchants have appealed to the Home Member of the C.P. Government to keep the police within bounds. The Home Member is considering under which Ordinance this flagrant exhibition of "lese majesta" should be dealt with.

* * *

The Room of the Working Committee of the R.T.C. has now been got ready, says the Delhi correspondent of the A.P. Who can say that the work of constructive reform is not making progress?

* * *

The uncanny foresight of the Babe of Bori Bunder led it to predict the defeat of the Government in the Ordinance debate. So it prepared itself for the blow with this:

"It is not argument that is going to settle the issue, but manoeuvres in the lobby."

and came out right after all. Only for "manoeuvres" read "marionettes."

* * *

"So long as Congress get support from the trading classes, so long will Mawali Raj continue in Bombay." You may find it a bit difficult to follow the logic of this, but be not surprised when we tell you it is the latest dictum of the Old Woman of Bori Bunder,—with a flourish of her umbrella. She thinks it a fine retort to the people who talk about Ordinance Raj and Police Raj and utter other seditious slogans.

* * *

Arrests in Bombay in the first month of Ordinance Rule number a paltry total of 647. We wonder whether the Executive and the Police are really doing their duty.

* * *

Never in the history of the world have so many leading statesmen assembled as have gathered at Geneva for the opening of the Disarmament Conference. It is gratifying to note that of the 2,000 delegates Japan contributes the largest number.

The Japs think this is the most effective method of disarming suspicion.

* * *

Lahore District Congress Committee Office is to be turned into a police-post. The police thoughtfully prefaced the transformation by seizing all the cooking utensils and provisions of the volunteers.

* * *

"By an interesting coincidence most of the great Powers to be represented at the Disarmament Conference in Geneva are simultaneously preparing to make large additions to their naval strength."

So even simpering Sam may spare his blushes.

* * *

The Bombay Tenants' Association suggests that legislation should fix rents according to the locality. The Fort and Malabar Hill tenants would carry the highest rents and Girgaon and Kalbadevi higher than Dadar, which would be the lowest.

These are very timid proposals. We want a bold reform that will put Malabar Hill rents on the lowest scale and—say Kumatipura on the highest.

## "GOVERNMENT ANXIOUS TO REDRESS GRIEVANCES"

### Collector Of Surat Meets Agriculturists

#### EXPLAINING SIGNIFICANCE OF ORDINANCES

SURAT, Feb. 2.

The Collector of Surat held a Conference with about 500 leading agriculturists and gentry of the Chikhli Taluka, when encamping at Chikhli on 30th January last. Welcoming the guests the Collector said that he had invited them for two purposes. One was to return the hospitality which was, invariably, extended to him whenever he visited the villages. Another was to explain to the people the significance of the present ordinances as there might be some misapprehension about them and many agitators instead of clearing doubts, misrepresented the facts. He informed them that the Ordinances were for those who had rebelled against the Government and they could not touch the law-abiding citizens. He was proud to tell them that not a single inhabitant from Chikhai Taluka had been arrested or punished under any of the Ordinances, and he hoped that the day would never come when it would be his unpleasant duty to punish any one from this peace loving taluka. The only man, wanted by the Government from the Taluka, was an outsider who while instigating others to lose their lives, he himself basely bolted from the taluka and was hiding like a coward in Rajpipla State.

GOVERNMENT'S ANXIETY.

He further detailed how the Government was anxious to redress the grievances of the public if they were put before them in a constitutional manner. He pointed out how the "bagayat" assessment of Rs. 3,000 had already been cancelled. Last year the Government did not collect authorised arrears, and this year all the officers from the Taluka were making careful annewari to ensure that no hardship was put on cultivators. He stated how tanks were being repaired for the benefit of the agriculturists and how the "Patels" who had helped were invested with special powers and one "Patel" had been invested with magisterial powers and six "Patels" in Bardoli Taluka had been given cash allowances or remissions of land revenue for life for helping Government during the last agitation. He pointed to the benefits of co-operation and showed how eight villages in Bardoli, which co-operated, were already enjoying immunity from excessive bagayat rates, while 37 villages which refused to co-operate still had to continue paying a higher rate.

FOR PUBLIC BENEFIT.

Mr. Kavi, Superintendent of Land Records, who was also present, pointed out how his Department was entirely for the benefit of the public and reduced the assessment, wherever there were complaints of its being heavy, and said he alone was responsible for reduction of lakhs of rupees from Gujarat within the last eight years. This reduction was not restricted to those who agitated but spread from Thana to Viramgam. It was true that there was some delay in redressing some of their complaints, but the best course to avoid such a delay was to give correct and speedy information to the Government officers.

Dullabji, a retired Mamlatdar, then related his experience of 40 years and said during his career, he afforded relief wherever he had gone and pointed out that the Congress had failed to carry out its promise of removal of untouchability.—A.P.

## MILD LATHI CHARGE AT SRINAGAR

SRINAGAR, February 2.

A mild lathi charge was made yesterday at Khangah in dispersing a small mob assembled in defiance of the regulation.

Poonch is reported to be beyond danger now Military help from Kashmir having reached there.

One Hindu is reported to have been done to death near Budhmuia. The situation is now normal.—A.P.

## LADIES & CHILDREN PREFER TO GO BACK TO JAIL

### Over Hundred Arrests On "Flag Day" At Hyderabad

#### 400 VICTIMS OF ORDINANCE RAJ IN SIND

(From A Correspondent).

HYDERABAD (Sind), Feb. 2.

January 31 was celebrated as the "Flag Day." After the ceremony a big crowd proceeded jailward as usual, but several policemen including some mounted constables and some officers had posted themselves to stop the procession. At once the people squatted on the ground. The "Dictator" was arrested followed by other arrests.

The police asked the processionists to disperse which they refused. Thereupon the police arrested 65 persons. About 50 ladies and children were also put into a police van and taken to Gamkhata where they refused to get down. So they were taken back to jail.

After this canes were used to disperse the crowd.

Before the evening, all except the following ten were released:—Sjt. Mulchand, "Dictator," Sjt. Hassomal, editor "Hindco" and his wife Smti. Devibai Chandumal, Smti. Lakmidevi Kewalram, Sjts. Bherumal Motiram, Mangharam Dayanand, Tahilram, Ghulam Hussain, Virji Bhagwan and Mohed Ashraf.

The total arrests in Sind uptodate are over 400.

## CENTRAL CALCUTTA "DICTATOR" JAILED

### Seven More Persons Sentenced

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, February 2.

For forming processions, holding meetings, and distributing unauthorised leaflets eight persons including Shunillal Ganguli described as the "Dictator" of Central Calcutta Students' Association declared unlawful were convicted by the Chief Presidency Magistrate yesterday and sentenced to various terms.

## BABA GURDITSINGH JAILED

CALCUTTA, Feb. 1.

Baba Gurditsingh was sentenced to nine months' simple imprisonment for making a seditious speech at Halliday Park recently.—A.P.

## "PESHAWAR DAY" CELEBRATIONS

### Official Version

#### LITTLE OR NO RESPONSE EXCEPT IN A FEW DISTRICTS

The Director of Information, Bombay writes:—

Attempts to celebrate "Peshawar Day" met with little or no response except in a few districts where processions were taken out and leaflets distributed, leading to a number of arrests. The condition of Gujarat with its freedom from active agitation as compared with last year is particularly noticeable and the people appear to welcome the opportunity they now have for carrying on their work in a peaceful atmosphere.

An example of the change attitude of the people is to be found in Bardoli at Varad where the Police Patel who had resigned last year and refused to pay land revenue and who was one of the most prominent Congress followers in the district has paid up his assessment a fortnight ahead of the day of the instalment and has undertaken to help the collections in his village and the surrounding tract. In the Matar taluka in Kaira district which was one of the recalcitrant areas last year, the villagers have applied for special police to be posted in their villages in order to deal with certain gangs of criminals.

## *Adjournment Of Bengal Council Tabled For To-day*

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, February 2.

In the Legislative Council this afternoon Mr. Narendra Kumar Bose moved the adjournment of the House to discuss the situation arising out of Government's refusal to publish the Official Committee's Report on Chittagong incidents.

Considerable excitement was prevailing in the public mind owing to the non-publication of the Report. The President allowed the motion despite Home Member's objection. To-morrow 3-30 p.m. is fixed for discussion.

## PESHAWAR PRESS CONFISCATED

### Owner Under Arrest

PESHAWAR CITY, February 2.

The local C. I. D. searched the house of Mr. Ilahibakhsh, ex-Secretary of the City Congress Committee and confiscated Tilasumi Press which is believed to have been extensively used for printing anonymous handbills. Mr. Ilahibakhsh was arrested under the Press Ordinance.—A.P.

## POLITICAL PRISONERS REMOVED FROM SABARMATI

(From Our Correspondent)

(BY PHONE).

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 2.

About 200 prisoners and 20 women prisoners were transferred from Sabarmati Jail to some Jail either at Nasik or Yeravda.

The property of Mr. Balwantrai Thakore was attached to recover Rs. 200 fine.

## "RED TURBANS" IN KASHMIR

### 9 Persons Arrested

SRINAGAR, Feb. 2.

The reports from Muzaffarabad deny the occurrence of arson and loot there. "Red turbans" are reported to have defied the regulations.

About nine persons including Pir Hisamuddin, the organiser, are reported to have been arrested and convicted and brought to the Central Jail here.

Yesterday's severe clash between Mirwaiz Usufshah's and Abdullah's following near Kanikadal resulted in the former's triumph. The police and military patrol continues.

Arrests of more volunteers in the city are reported. Apparently all is quiet in Kashmir proper for the present.—A. P.

## HINDU MAHASABHA

### Sgnpathizes With Sufferers In Kashmir

NEW DELHI, Feb. 2.

An extraordinary meeting of the Working Committee of Hindu Mahasabha was held last evening which was attended by Dr. Moonje, Baboo Jagatnarayan Lal, Bhai Parmanand, Rai Saheb Gangaram, etc.; among other a resolution was passed dealing with the situation in Kashmir, causing suffering to the Hindus and an appeal was made for the collection of funds to relieve their suffering.

It was noted with dissatisfaction that no Hindu had been appointed to the Central Franchise Committee in Bengal and the Punjab.

Dr. Moonje has issued an appeal for celebrating 70th birthday of Pt. Malaviya by holding meetings, prayers, etc., for the services rendered by Panditji to the country and the community.—A. P.

## FOURTH TEST MATCH

### Australia Wins

LONDON, Feb. 2.

Adelaide—Australia won the fourth Test Match by ten wickets. Grimmett's powers were revealed when afer Mitchell and Taylor had added 121 in 122 minutes. Grimmett, fighting the ball cleverly, took the last 6 wickets for nine runs in nine overs and brought his bag for the match to 14 wickets for 199 runs.

Mitchell played patient innings for nearly five hours and hit five boundaries. Taylor whose innings lasted two hours mingled agression with defence and hit eight fours. He also hit a six off Oreilly who was also later hit out of the ground by Morkel.

When South Africa were all out for 274 runs in their second innings Woodfull and Ponsford scoring 37 and 27 respectively knocked off required runs in 45 minutes.

Scores.—South Africa:—

II INNINGS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mitchell c. Thurlow b. Grimmett | 95 |
| Taylor b. Oreilly | 84 |
| Cameron b. Oreilly | 4 |
| Vincent b. Grimmett | 5 |
| Viljoen b. Grimmett | 1 |
| Morkel b. Grimmett | 15 |
| McMilland c. Hun b. Grimmett | 3 |
| Quinn b. Grimmett | 1 |
| Bell (Not Out) | 0 |
| Extras | 12 |
| Total | 274 |

AUSTRALIA:—

II INNINGS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Woodfull (Not Out) | 37 |
| Ponsford (Not Out) | 27 |
| Extras | 9 |
| Total | 73 |

## F. A. CUP

### Results Of Matches Replayed

LONDON, Feb. 1.

The following are results of the matches replayed in the Fourth Round of the Football Association Cup:—

Newcastle nine, Southport nil. (at Sheffield).

Stoke two, Sunderland one (at Manchester).

In the first Division of the League to-day, West Ham drew with Huddersfield 1|1.—Reuter's Special.

## 1,100 MILES IN A SINGLE DAY

### British Commercial Flying Record

LONDON, Feb. 1.

**A new British commercial flying record has been created by the Imperial Airways giant Handley Page machine which completed the distance from Bushire, Persia, to Karachi, India, a distance of 1,100 miles in a single day.—Reuter's Special.**

## Belgaum Congressman Jailed

BELGAUM, Feb. 2.

Mr. P. B. Harti, Special Magistrate convicted and sentenced this afternoon Jiwanrao Yalgi second 'dictator' of Belgaum and Mr. Shivrao Koppal, a prominent Congressman to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment each and a fine of Rs. 400 and Rs. 200 respectively in default to further three months' imprisonment each under Section 24 Emergency Powers Ordinance for disobedience of order of the District Magistrate requiring them to report to report to police daily.—A. P.

## CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

CALCUTTA, Feb. 2.

Jute shares ruled steady and fair business resulted. In coals a little more interest was manifested and a moderate business was put through. Teas were dull and a few deals changed hands at about unchanged rates. The miscellaneous section showed no particular feature. Government Securities were quiet. The following were the closing quotations:—

Securities: 3½ per cent paper 53-10; 5 per cent Loan 1945-55 92-4; 6 per cent Bonds 1933-36 95; 6 per cent U. P. Bonds 192-41 100.

Banks: Imperial Bank fully paid 844-8, Imperial Bank contributory 209-8.

Railways: Mymensingh Bhairab Bazar Railway (guaranteed) 60 small lots.

Coals: Borrea 11-2; Burra Dhemo 5-4; Burrakur 10-4; Ghusick and Mushia 2-14; New Manbhoom 15; North Damuda 2-12; Raneegunge 31-4; Sam a Collieries 1-10; Talcher 1-1.

Jutes: Anglo-India 270-8, Bally 126; Barnagore 117-8; Champdany 108; Cheviot 169-8; Craig 0-13-0; Gourepore 286-8; Howrah 37-8; Kamarhatty 771, Lansdowne 122-8; Soorah pref 93.

Miscellaneous: Burma Corporation 6-4; Karanpura Development 8-4; Bengal Chemical pref 0-10; Benares Electric 7-4; Indian Galvanising 6-10; Indian Iron and Steel 4-1; Marshall and Co. 0-15-0 Calcutta Tramways ordy 5-14, British Ceylon Corporation ordy 5-6; Cawnpore Sugar 21-8; Ryam Sugar 31.

Teas: Bishnauth 14-4; East India 7-8; Titaghur 6-8; 6½ per cent 1931-61 Great Eastern Hotel Debentures (free of income-tax) 100.—A. P.

# CITY NOTES.

## LORD WILLINGDON'S FIGURES

(By OUR FINANCIAL CRITIC)

Bombay, Feb. 2.

The rupee is worth 11 annas 5.2 pies gold to-day.

It is not possible to congratulate Lord Willingdon's financial advisers about the reliability of the figures they supplied to the Viceroy for his address to the Assembly. It is certainly permissible to do propaganda work through such agencies as the Government have but it is improper to quote incorrect facts and figures.

**CUSTOMS REVENUE.**

The Viceroy recorded an increase of 89 lakhs in customs revenue in December 1931 as against December 1930. I must say that this estimate came as a surprise, as there was nothing in the published figures to justify it. The trade returns of the Government give the following import figures for November and December 1930:—

| | Crores | Lakhs |
|---|---|---|
| Nov. 1930 | 11.9 | Duty 314 |
| Nov. 1931 | 8.9 | Duty 312 |
| Dec. 1930 | 11.6 | |
| Dec. 1931 | 9.2 | |

**NO INCREASE IN TRADE.**

It will be seen that the revenue in November 1930 was the same as in November 1931 because though the volume was higher, the rate of duty was then lower about 25 per cent against 35 per cent this year. December 1930 showed a drop of 30 lakhs in imports below November or a drop of 8 lakhs in revenue. December 1931 showed an increase of 32 lakhs over November and there may have thus been a rise of 10 lakhs in revenue, making a total of 18 lakhs over December 1930. Judging by trade returns, it follows that there was no increase in customs revenue of 89 lakhs as stated by the Viceroy.

**THE EXPLANATION.**

What is the explanation? One explanation is that whoever gave the Viceroy the figures did not know the facts or it may be that there was no desire to take the public into confidence regarding the true state of affairs. Some time previously, the Government had allowed an excess rebate as "drawback" to some people who re-exported goods. The mistake was later found out and the amount recovered in December this year. This meant a difference of about 80 lakhs which had nothing to do with the state of trade. If the actual figures of trade are taken it will be seen that there is nothing to go into hysterics about them.

**A FINANCIAL COIL.**

We are living in hard times and no budget will balance whether they belong to Governments, public bodies or private companies or individuals. But some people can cover up their deficits while others cannot. They can borrow from Peter and pay Paul and take credit, for financial soundness while others cannot. I understand that the Improvement Trust is unable to pay the interest due to Government and is enjoying the privilege of overdrafts in banks which are calling for repayment. The Trust has, it is rumoured appealed to the local Government and asked for postponement for two or three years. Of course, it sees no clear ways of becoming solvent by then. But, it puts off the evil day.

**THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT.**

The Bombay Government is unable to help. It has its own worries. It has eaten up its reserves and Famine Funds and it cannot pay interest on its borrowings from the Central Government. It is expected to ask for a moratorium, for some years and the Central Government will, of course, have to agree. The Bombay Government is simply unable to carry the heavy load of the Development Fantasia Back Bay Bungles and the Sukkur Scheme and must have help.

**THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.**

The Central Government cannot borrow elsewhere or appeal for moratoriums and must help out the little ones. So it draws on the Paper Currency Reserve and when this is exhausted, it takes the Imperial Bank into partnership to get over the situation. It is not very easy to assess how much of the recent currency expansion was inflation but it is certainly not less than 20 crores now. At the end of the year, the Finance Member is expected to enlighten us how much the national finances have deteriorated during the year.

**FLIGHT OF BUSINESS.**

Some quarters are making a "stunt" of loss of business to Bombay on account of the hartals and its flight to other centres. It is forgotten that business cannot fly away like that. Cotton contracts may be freshly made for forward business to a small extent, but the clearing must be done through Bombay. Shares cannot be transferred to another centre because you cannot buy Central India in Calcutta or Madras and you cannot deliver jute shares against a cotton share contract. The remark applies to other transactions also.

## *RATNAGIRI TIN GOD DOES HIS BIT*

RATNAGIRI, January 31.

The Collector of Ratnagiri has issued a circular in Marathi under date January 29 containing instructions to all people enunciating their duty in the present situation. The circular is to the following effect:—

"All Government officials, retired Indian officers and civil pensioners are hereby informed that they should remove the general misconception regarding the present movement; they should adequately place before the people the Government side of the question and should arrange to inform either to the Collector or the local official any information they may come across in connection with any secret movement against the Government.

**CONGRESS GUILTY!**

"It is highly improbable that a settlement would be arrived at after a lapse of time and none could ever count upon such a settlement. Even after the Congress revoked the temporary pact, Government tried their utmost to co-operate and arrive at some amicable agreement. But the Congress did not come to take advantage thereof.

**INNOCULATING LOYALTY!**

"It would be necessary for the Government to continue vigorously the various measures adopted by them for the safety of the country and the well-being of the masses till complete peace is established. It is, therefore, incumbent upon every Government official and all loyal subjects to assist the Government in all possible ways for establishing tranquillity in the country. The local officials should also render all possible assistance to such people. Any suggestions in this respect will be thankfully received and will be given careful attention. It is also necessary that every possible effort should be made for inculcating a loyal attitude in all directions."—A.P.

## RATNAGIRI MERCHANTS LET OFF

### Served With Restraint Notices

RATNAGIRI, January 31.

Mr. Kashiram Shett Rediz, a wealthy merchant of Khed, Chiplum, Mr. Lalji Shett of Khed and Messrs. Bandivadekar and Chikhale of Malwan who were arrested recently under the Ordinances have been released on parole. Notices have been served on them directing them to abstain from participating in the Congress activities of any sort. They have also been required to report themselves to the police every day.—A.P.

## *PROTECTION TO BAMBOO PAPER AND WIRE NAIL INDUSTRIES*

### Govt. Resolutions On Tariff Board's Reports

NEW DELHI, February 2.

The Government of India in a resolution announce the acceptance of the Tariff Board's recommendation in regard to the restoration of protection to the wire and wire nail industry. They have decided to introduce legislation immediately to impose a protective duty of Rs. 45 per ton on articles recommended by the Tariff Board, to operate until 31st March 1934. They also propose to continue to allow to Indian Steel wire products the concession which they enjoy at present in respect of duty on imported wire rod.

**PROTECTION FOR PAPER.**

By another resolution Government have accepted the recommendation of the Tariff Board in regard to continuance of protection to Bamboo Paper Industry and propose to introduce legislation re-enacting the Bamboo Paper Industry (Protection) Act of 1925 with the existing definition. They however, consider, that the statutory minimum proportion of mechanical wood pulp required to except printing paper from Protective Duty should be raised from 65 per cent. to 70 per cent. of the fibre content and that allowances found necessary to provide margins for error in the test and manufacture should be made entirely by the executive order.—A.P.


THE
PARIS FAIR
*To be held this year.*
MAY 4TH TO MAY 18TH
1932.
People from all parts of the World are going to take part in it for selling and buying.
INDIAN EXHIBITORS
AND
Buyers are Welcome
Application for Stalls may be sent now.
For full particulars apply to:—
French Trade Commissioner
In India, Burma & Ceylon.
100, CLIVE STREET,
P.O. Box 323.
CALCUTTA.

SPECIALISED TRAINING
IN
DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.
The Pioneer of Commercial education and the oldest and most successful College of Commerce, whose Excellent Training is proved by both the brilliant success in Professions or Practical Life besides Sweeping Victories in Exam. Halls.
DIPLOMAS: CHARTERED INSURANCE EXPERTS (A.C.I.I.); BANK OFFICERS (C.A.I.B.); INCORPORATED SECRETARIES OF COMPANIES (F.I.S.A.); GENERAL COMMERCE (D. COM. L.C.C.) ACCOUNTANCY (G.D.A.)
TUITION PERSONAL OR THROUGH POST.
Call or Write for Prospectus list of Courses and Exam. Results, 10, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

Income Tax, Super Tax And Sur Charge.
Involve complications of so many varieties that none can do without the help of an Expert.
To make choice of an Expert is not a difficult task now.
Any time you are in a need of such an advice, do not hesitate to consult Messrs. NAGINDAS & MANEKLAL, Sukhadwala Building, Ravelin Street, Fort, Bombay, whose right advice have saved time and money of so many Limited Companies, Firms, families and individuals in last 20 years.

ALEMBIC
Fruit-Laxative
(LIVER SALT)
EFFERVESCENT, COOLING & PLEASANT
PREVENTS CONSTIPATION
KEEPS THE LIVER ACTIVE
AND
PURIFIES THE BLOOD
*Can be had at all Chemists and Druggists.*

"The Bombay Chronicle" is Printed with
SWADESHI
PRINTING INK
Manufactured by
Messrs. DOLATRAM KASHIRAM & Co
at their Factory at
Karelwadi, Thakurdwar, BOMBAY.

# FIELD DAY FOR CHAMPIONS OF ORDINANCE RAJ

(Continued from page 1.)

only reflecting the spirit prevailing in Whitehall.

Sir Abdur Rahim said that he could hardly believe his eyes when he read the Frontier Ordinance.

Mr. Ghuznavi: You defended them in the Bengal Council.

PREPARING INDIA FOR SWARAJ?

**Sir Abdur Rahim: I did not defend a single ordinance (Opposition Applause). I maintain that the scope of the Ordinance is to deprive every one of every vestige of right—right of personal safety, right to liberty, right to property, right to association and every right that a human being may possess and who is the Indian with the least self-respect who can tell the Government 'We have confidence in you and what you have done is right.' Is this how you are preparing India for Swaraj, for Dominion Status, by taking even the little freedom we enjoy? I have denounced many activities of the Congress without reserve but that is not the question. You are depriving an entire people of their elementary and fundamental rights. (Applause). You can frame ordinary laws to meet the situation. (A voice: You will reject them.) Yes, if it goes beyond the necessities of the situation.**

PUBLIC SAFETY BILL ECHO.

Sir George Rainy twitted Sir H. S. Gour by stating that the resolution had promised support to all measures considered reasonable and necessary by the Government. Why then did Sir H. S. Gour object to measures which the Government felt were the minimum power needed. He felt that the Government could not forget the recollection of what the House had done three years ago with the Public Safety Bill. When that extraordinary legislation was brought in, Sir H. S. Gour was the first to move its circulation. (Laughter).

SIR H. GIDNEY'S DEFENCE

Sir Henry Gidney opposed the resolution because it reduced the Assembly to the position of the houseowner damaging policemen when the latter came and arrested robbers in his house. If the members felt the working of the Ordinances so keenly, let them address meetings outside the Assembly and face the consequences instead of abusing Government officers here. What struck Sir Henry Gidney most was the extraordinary enthusiasm that was being shown in the Frontier people. An enquiry with regard to the Frontier would only result in thwarting the reforms. Government were pursuing constitutional reforms as decided at the Round Table Conference. One notable achievement of that Conference was the pact among the minorities. Let those who were representatives of those minorities vote against the resolution.

"DANGEROUS DOCTRINE OF INDEPENDENCE"!

Sir Abdul Qaiyum said that he would not like to argue or question whether the replacement of the ordinary law by Ordinances in the Frontier was justified or not. He would like boldly to say that the activities of Khan Abdul Ghaffarkhan were the chief cause for the promulgation of the Ordinances in the Frontier. Abdul Ghaffar Khan exceeded the bounds of law and was preaching the dangerous doctrine of complete independence from village to village to the ignorant masses. One could forgive Abdul Ghaffar Khan's doings up to 1st December, but after the Prime Minister's announcement of conferring self-Government on the Frontier, he was unjustified in precipitating matters in the way he did. On December 22 he collected a jirga and told them that the Premier's announcement of reforms for the Frontier was unacceptable. Government was justified in the course they adopted to prevent the spread of lawlessness at the very beginning.

Mr. Neogy attacked the European Association and the London diehards who, he said, were in league with India Office in introducing a repressive policy. He quoted from Mr. Churchill's speech of December 3 in the House of Commons in which Mr. Churchill had asked as to how the proposed R. T. C. Committees would work in the various provinces under a law amounting to martial law and he had said that the repressive measures to be introduced were the result of the past foolish policy. Mr. Neogy asked, "How is it that Mr. Churcill knew that this regime was coming a month before Mahatma Gandhi's arrival and before the Ordinances were promulgated? Many Congressmen had asked me for an answer. I would ask the Government to enlighten them."

SAMPLE OF POLICE METHODS.

Mr. Neogy gave the instance of one Mr. G. C. Nag, a Rao Bahadur and retired Deputy Collector whose house was raided one night and Mr. Nag was grossly abused by a European police officer who, when Mr. Nag remonstrated, told Mr. Nag "If the Police Superintendent had come, he would have beaten you." Mr. Nag's son and daughter, a most cultured lady, were taken away. This lady was kept in custody without any charge and removed from place to place under a male escort. The police smashed all furniture in Mr. Nag's house and Mr. Nag had sent a letter to the speaker. Mr. Neogy was about to read the letter, when his time was up and the House adjourned for lunch.

CRUSADE AGAINST CONGRESS.

Kunwar Raghubirsingh held that the only way to deal with law-breakers was to crush them. Congress in the United Provinces had embarked on a no-rent campaign to exploit the inability of the tenants to pay and had showed great hurry in launching the civil disobedience movement. Government were equally guilty of haste in promulgating the Ordinances. Although the speaker approved of some portions of the resolutions, he could not support it in its present form.

Sir Zulfiqar Ali Khan appealed to the non-Officials to afford the Government an opportunity to create an atmosphere for the peaceful working of the Reforms. The aim of National India was to attain freedom and the Government were equally disposed to meet that demand. Where then was the need for all the present turmoil? He asked what non-Officials would have done to meet the emergency if they were in power.

Mr. Amarnath Dutt: Something quite different.

Sir Zulfiqar Ali Khan: Yes something worse than this.

Mr. Neogy: Might have been worse for you.

Continuing Sir Zulfiqar Ali Khan said that those who had any stake in the country could not allow the situation to drift into chaos.

LAW BEFORE ORDER.

Sardar Santsingh pointed out that the non-Officials were there in the House to co-operate with the Government. Government should make it possible for them to do so. Their main point was that law should be respected before order, while the Ordinances were a negation of all laws. He held that the Supplementary Finance Bill was passed to prepare for this struggle with the Congress.

Mr. Yaminkhan complained that the resolution was crooked and asked the Opposition openly to attack the Government. He narrated the harm done to the Zamindar interests by the No-Rent Campaign, by those whose hidden motive was to capture the Legislatures of the future through present propaganda.

(A voice: What's wrong in that?)

The speaker said that if a peaceful atmosphere could not be restored by ordinary law, the action taken by the Governor-General after consulting the Provincial Ministers was necessary and he welcomed it.

GOVERNMENT TO BLAME.

Sir Cowasji Jehangir said that Government officers were not to blame, but the Government which had empowered them unjustly with power even to arrest men "about to act" in a criminal manner. Even the advocacy of temperance, the use of Khaddar and the advocacy of Swadeshi, were penalised. (Voices: Shame, shame).

Sir James Crerar: Under what Ordinance?

Sir Cowasji Jehangir: I am stunned at this question. You declare an association unlawful under the Criminal Law Amendment Act and its work in these directions becomes illegal. You closed a Swadeshi Exhibition. I admit that in Bombay City, the powers have been used with consideration and great judgment."

Concluding, the speaker said: "Believe me, as one who will fight for the British connection till the end of my days, some provisions in these Ordinances are weakening the link and if allowed to stand, will completely break this link between India and England."

"YOU WANT US TO FIGHT OUR-SELVES."

Mr. Studd said, that after reading the Provincial reports circulated to the members, he felt amazed at the forbearance of the Government against the subversive activities of the Congress and he asked those who spoke for fundamental rights, whether the Government did not owe a responsibility for the fundamental rights of those whom the lawbreakers persecuted by social boycott and otherwise. (Applause). He said that if Indians joined to help the Government in such an emergent situation, it would go a long way towards allaying the misgivings of his community.

Mr. G.P. Singh: You want us to fight ourselves for your benefit?

Concluding, Mr. Studd said that the strong measures had quick result in the improvement of market conditions and rise in the prices of Government securities.

RULE OF LATHIS.

Dewan Bahadur Harbilas Sarda said: "Bring the Bills before us, and if we fail, then certify them or suspend the Constitution and rule by Ordinance." He asked the Law Member to justify how loitering before a shop could be an offence, and how under the Ordinance, any man could be forced to open his shop on the pain of being imprisoned. This had happened. (Applause). Concluding, he said: "I have been a judge under the British Government, I fail to find out under what law a man who sits on the road, can be assaulted with a lathi or fired at. Arrest him and imprison him. There is now nothing but rule of lathis in the land."

TRIBUTE TO ABDUL GAFFAR.

Syed Murtaza said that no explanation had yet been tendered by the Government speakers for the arrest of Mr. Sen Gupta or the incarceration of Mahatma Gandhi, the very embodiment of non-violence. Replying to Sir E.B. Howell's remark, he said that any other Government would have given a "jagir" to Abdul Gaffar Khan for converting to non-violence the Pathans who believed that killing the Englishman was a religious virtue. Now the Pathans had allowed 250 of their men to be killed without retaliating. Islam taught them patriotism and liberation of the country. If Abdul Gaffar Khan preached complete independence to which Sir Abdul Qayum objected, the speaker also stood for complete independence.

COUPLET FROM SAADI.

Mr. Moore: How do you reconcile that with the oath of allegiance?

Mr. Murtaza: That does not interfere with my loyalty. (Laughter). The speaker said that when in the Frontier the jewels of a lady were removed while praying and her husband remonstrated to the officer, the latter replied: "Regard yourself as fortunate that your wife was not removed." He ended with quoting a Persian couplet from Saadi that the power of the tyrant could not continue long.

At this stage, the closure was applied from both sides and Mr. Chetty who was in the chair, accepted the closure and called upon Sir H.S. Gour to reply to the debate.

CONGRESS POLICY JUSTIFIED.

Sir Hari Singh Gour replying to the debate said that Ordinances had placed the population of India entirely at the mercy of the Executive Government. The multitude of cases of excesses given by the members were too horrifying to tolerate. The mere assurance the enquiries would be made if specific complaints were given, would not serve the purpose in the face of drastic provisions of Ordinances. Government argued that legislation to replace ordinances would mean delay. Such an answer would have led to defeat of the Government in England. Here in India, the minority government was supported by minority parties in controlling the majority. Twelve years' patience of the country had led the Congress to embark on a perfectly constitutional method of civil disobedience and now the Government was out to crush it by arresting its leaders and confiscating its property. He particularly complained of stopping of the Swadeshi Exhibition in Madras.

CRERAR QUOTES SIR A RAHIM.

Sir James Crerar winding up the debate said he had been astounded by Sir Hari Singh Gour's assertion that civil disobedience movement was constitutional. He referred to the Ordinance promulgated in Bengal, when Sir Abdur Rahim was a member of the Government. If Sir Abdur did not find any constitutional impropriety against Ordinance in 1924, he ought to have justified the present ordinances here. Referring to cases of excesses mentioned by several speakers, Sir James Crerar pointed out that it would be easy to quote multitude of excesses by the Congress, cases of violence, murder and attempted murders. But that would be unprofitable. The issue before the House was whether the Government was right or wrong in its general policy and in its general proceedings, whether the Government was threatened with emergency endangering the peace of the country and finally whether the Government were sincere and honest in their efforts to promote constitutional progress. Sir James Crerar justified the Government action under each head and left the verdict to the unprejudiced judgment of the Assembly.

HOME MEMBER SNUBBED.

Before the resolution was put to vote Sir Abdur Rahim was given an opportunity to explain his position regarding the Bengal Ordinance of 1924. He said if the Government of India now wanted to know what he personally did in that connection Sir James Crerar out to look into the records.

(Cheers from un-Official parties.)

The House divided and rejected Sir Hari Singh Gour's resolution by 62 votes against 44 amidst loud cheers and jeering remarks from un-Official groups.

The Assembly adjourned till tomorrow.—A.P.

# GOVT.'S DESIRE TO STIMULATE SUGAR INDUSTRY

(Continued from page 6.)

ing the present worst economic condition in India and the political unrest all over India, as also the framing of the new constitution of the Government of India, it can be safely assumed that atleast two or three years will elapse before any substantial progress is made in the opening and working of new factories, as during this period, in spite of immediate prospects of good profits, capital will be shy and people will hesitate to invest in industry, owing to several uncertain and unprecedented economic and other factors.

WORSENED FINANCIAL PROSPECTS.

Further, we have to take into account the present uncertain value of Sterling. Sterling having gone off the Gold Standard, the prices of the best machinery available for the equipment of up-to-date sugar factories in India have risen by 20 per cent. and to this, must be added 10 per cent. Customs duty on machinery recently imposed. The cost of plant and machinery, since the publication of the Tariff Board's Report, has therefore gone up in all by 30 per cent. With this high initial cost, very few industrialists will venture to start a new sugar factory, unless they are satisfied that they will get a protection of 15 years so as to enable them to look with safety and confidence for earnings on their investment.

Since the publication of the Tariff Board report, the Government have, last September, also increased income-tax. Any investor before putting his monies in new industry will therefore consider that the expected returns on his investments in new sugar concerns have further been diminished.

The proposed Bill cannot in the circumstances restore full confidence in the minds of the investors as they are not certain whether the Government will, after the expiry of the period of 7 years, continue the same protection. In order, therefore, to restore the full confidence, Government must lay down definitely the period of 15 years as the least period for protection.

OBSTACLES TO PROGRESS

The Bill also omits to lay down definitely the recommendation of the Tariff Board, that a further extra duty of -/8/- will be imposed if the price of sugar goes down to Rs. 4 per maund C.I.F. Calcutta. In this respect comparison with the price at Java is essential. The price of sugar at Java to-day is 6.40 guilders per 100 kilos (223 lbs.) which is equivalent to Rs. 3-10-6 per our maund. The Tariff Board also admits that there is an excess of world production over consumption and there is a great stock in the principal sugar manufacturing countries of the world, especially Java. Calculating the Java price when sterling was in gold, and even to-day after the depreciation of Sterling, the C.I.F. price of sugar at Calcutta is Rs. 4-4-0 per maund. Taking into consideration, the great efficiency of Java, as also its enormous financial resources, and its biggest buyer being only India at present, it is very probable, Java will continue dumping its sugar in very large quantities at a very low price during the short period of six years of protection, with a view to kill the rising sugar industry of India from its very infancy, and get rid of its competitor very cheaply and without much sacrifice. This factor cannot be overlooked.

To this, must be added another stumbling block in the growth of Indian Sugar Industry, viz., Russian Sugar. It is known that Russian sugar is available at a cheap price and can be had in great quantities. As a matter of fact the Russians have begun selling sugar in Indian in good quantities since the last two seasons.

DEMANDS OF INDIGENOUS INDUSTRY.

At the time when the recommendations of the Sugar Tariff Board were framed, the leading sugar producing countries had entered into an agreement to stabilise the price and agreed to a scheme known as "Chadbourn Plans" which limited the export and production of each country for a certain period. Since then, during this month, on account of trouble in Cuba and considerable divergence of opinion amongst the V.J.P. or Trust of Java producers, the said Chadbourn Plans have been postponed and there are indications of a further depression in the price of sugar.

It is expected that, as soon as the failure of the scheme is realised by traders all over the world, the price of sugar will again be lower. In these circumstances, it is absolutely necessary, in order to enable or allow the Indian Sugar Industry to stand on its own legs, that sufficient and reasonable period should be allowed in building up the sugar industry, on a sound and substantial basis, to meet all competition from outside India and such period should be not less than 15 years as recommended by the Indian Tariff Board after a thorough inquiry into this question, and also if the price of sugar falls to Rs. 4 a mound C.I.F. Calcutta a further duty of -/8/- annas per cwt. should be imposed.

LONG TERM PROTECTION NECESSARY.

The great bulk of the village population of India is consuming mostly Gur, while the Urban population is generally using sugar, and trade opinion supports the view held by the Tariff Board, that the price of white sugar is not the determining factor in the price of Gur and throughout large portions of India, the price of Gur is practically independent of that of imported sugar. It is thus clear that the burden of the sugar tax falls to a great extent on the well-to-do classes, and it is therefore just to assume that the agriculturists who are the poorest as well as the largest class in India incur very little, if any, additional expenditure as a result of the Protective Duty on Sugar for a period of 15 years. On the other hand the gain which will accrue to agriculture from the extension of white sugar factories, the exclusion of foreign sugar for a period of 15 years, should far outweigh any disadvantage resulting from an increase in the price of imported sugar for a period of 15 years. Even with the higher rate of duty for such a long period, prices will be lower than those in force in any year between 1915 and 1928 and very little above pre-war prices. In this way, it can be seen, that the Protection Bill for a longer period cannot affect the population of India in the least degree.

THE USUAL STORY.

The treatment by the present Government of India of the Sugar Industry, to say very mildly, even to-day, is step-motherly. The duty is a good revenue producer, and the Tariff Board have strongly recommended a grant of Rs. 10 lacs on research work. Practically every country has considered the Sugar Industry of such national importance that great sacrifices are made to ensure its maintenance or expansion and the establishment of a well-organised white sugar industry is also of great importance in India. The white sugar industry is still admittedly in its infancy in India, but it may be pointed out, that it was under similar conditions that Protective Duties at a high level and for a longer period were introduced in most of the countries, and in fact, in certain countries the duties were introduced with the deliberate intention of bringing the industry into existence.

DEFEATING THE VERY OBJECT.

Clause 39 of the Summary of the Indian Tariff Board Report, clearly and in unequivocal terms, lays down that the Board regards the allotment of the amount of Rs. 10 lacs as almost a condition precedent to protection, and they further say that, without such measures of improving and developing and researching in connection with the sugarcane in India, the whole purpose of Protective Scheme is likely to be delayed, if not defeated. This expenditure is considered small in comparison to Java and other cane-growing countries. In the circumstances, it is most essential, that Government should guarantee the grant at the lowest, of Rs. 10 lacs to the Imperial Council of Research for research and improving cane. At this stage, it will be significant to note that in India, the production of sugar per acre is only 1-1/4 tons, whereas in Java it is 6 tons per acre. This clearly indicates that the Government in not guaranteeing Rs. 10 lacs grant in the Bill may, perhaps, in future, defeat the object of such a grant intentionally, which will ultimately bring the whole scheme of protection to a standstill, if not to utter failure.

LICENSES AND ZONES.

In the opinion of the writer, it is necessary that Government should grant licenses and establish zones for sugar factories in different places.

The Tariff Board, however, do not think it advisable to recommend the Government to licence factories and establishments of zones, and in support of their statement, they say, that the competition between factories is the only definite safeguard which the cultivator possesses for the maintenance of cane rates, and it would appear inequitable to deprive him by statute of this guarantee. In my opinion, there should be no overlapping of factories near each other, and special zones should be created and licences should be granted to erect factories at sufficient distance.

HOPE IN LEGISLATORS.

Finally, my appeal to the Government, is not to water down the main recommendations of the Tariff Board which will bias the minds of both capitalists and agriculturists and leave an impression that the intentions of Government are not sincere. Unless Government agree to the amendments in accordance with my suggestions, my appeal to the members of both Legislatures is, that they should unite and oppose with all the forces at their command, the watered-down clauses of the Bill, which I have pointed out in this review, or in the alternative, my submission is that the Government should keep the proposed Bill in abeyance and should wait until the new *constitution came in force*, as at present, there is no fear of the duty of Rs. 7/4 plus 25 per cent surcharge amounting to Rs. 9/1 per cwt. on sugar, being reduced by a farthing, till March 1933. By opposing the passage of the so-called Protective Bill, the members of the Legislatures will be doing duty to their own country, inasmuch as, they will be able to show to the Government that they cannot be a party in axing their own countrymen in the levy of such a heavy duty as Rs. 7/4 per cwt. on sugar which is a daily article of food, in the disguise and under the pretence of assisting the Sugar Industry of India in General.

WHAT BRITAIN DOES.

In passing, it is interesting and very significant to note the Report of British Sugar Industry Committee published last year in London which should conclusively convince the members of the Legislatures, that England which had, till late, only very little chance of developing its Sugar Industry, got substantial protection for 10 years. The British Government took immediate action in assisting the industry by putting on a very heavy import duty and from the amount realised out of such import duty, the British Government are helping the agriculturists and industrialists with bounties; from the amount whereof the factory Owners are able to buy Beet roots that is to say, in other words, the bounties provide such sum as is equivalent to buy Beet roots. What further proof is therefore necessary to urge our rulers that they should adopt in India the same measures, which their own Government did in England, to promote their own Sugar Industry.

The condition of Molasses is quite changed after the publication of the Tariff Board Report. This year, with regard to the Molasses, the Indian Sugar Factory Owners have found great difficulty in disposing off their stock on account of dumping of Molasses by Java, and therefore I suggest, that on foreign Molasses, the Import Duty should be doubled.

STEP-MOTHERLY POLICY.

I would be failing in my duty, if I were not to bring to light, the half-hearted policy of the present Government of India, in connection with the promotion of Indian Industries. To illustrate this, I have to remind Government of the Report of the Sugar Committee 1920. What did they do to the Report of that Committee? After the Report was published, a few factories came into existence relying on the recommendations of the Committee. The Government knew in their heart of hearts that they never intended to carry all these recommendations and in fact, they did not carry all these recommendations, with the result that the new factories were proved failures and died on birth.

Let me tell the Government of India in conclusion, in plain words, that the Sugar Protection Bill as introduced by them, will not encourage any further the sugar industry of India, unless the suggestions made above are fully incorporated in the Bill.


**Support Pioneer Swadeshi Industry**

We quote very moderate rates for FIRE BRICKS and BLOCKS C. I. F. Bombay. Quality equal to the best. Please write to:—

THE STANDARD TILE AND CLAY WORKS, LTD.,
Alwaye (Near Cochin),
SOUTH INDIA.
R 6624

**FOR YOUTHS OF INDIA.**

Are you a SCOUT GIRL GUIDE OR AMBULANCE VOLUNTEER?

*IF SO, TRY OUR*

**Khaki Drills**

TWILLS AND PUGREE CLOTH
Bearing the mark

*Bawasons Textile*
Regd.

Fast Shades Durable and Cheap.

Try once, Use always.

**BAWA PARDUMAN SINGH & SONS,**
Chandra Chowk, Mulji Jetha Market,
BOMBAY No. 2.

Also
Katra Ahluwalian, AMRITSAR. & Laxmi Cloth Market, LAHORE. & 174, Harrison Rd. CALCUTTA. Nayakatra, Chandni Chowk. DELHI. & New Cloth Market, DELHI. McMahon Market, QUETTA.

**WHILE YOU SLEEP!**

**AFGHAN COLD CREAM**

Purifies and beautifies the skin. It penetrates the pores of the skin and makes it as soft as satin. USE AFGHAN COLD CREAM nightly. You will be surprised how it improves your loveliness. All kinds of high class perfumes are always in stock.

**E. S. PATANWALA, BOMBAY 3.**
Largest manufacturers in Perfumery in India.

Regd.
**RINGOL** Compound
PIMPLES ON THE FACE, RAZOR POISON, WET SCABBIES AND ALL SKIN TROUBLES.
Stockist:
K. A. PARADKER.
BOMBAY, 4.

PHOTO OF NERVE-CELLS SEEN THROUGH MICROSCOPE

*Drink in*

**New Health and Vitality**

That's what you do when you take Sanatogen.

A famous physician, writing about the influence of Sanatogen on the health of body and nerves, said:—

"*I am prepared to guarantee from my own personal experience, that by taking Sanatogen for a short period you will be able to tone up your cells in a way that nothing can surpass.*"

"*What Sanatogen does is to go straight to the core of well-being, the cells, and to build these up into a permanent and solid fabric of Health.*"

Now apply this statement to yourself! Whatever your condition, Sanatogen will do you good. In no case will it interfere with medical treatment. Ask your doctor!

If you are nervous or convalescent after illness, Sanatogen will restore your nervous system and build up your bodily strength, safely and permanently. In a very short time you will feel stronger, healthier, and —consequently — happier.

*Start taking*

**SANATOGEN**

*The True Tonic-Food*

Obtainable at all Chemists and Bazars.


# "AND THEN?"

## *Berlin—A City On Edge.*

George Edinger writes in the "Daily Herald"

"It will be all right for the holidays; there is a truce"

"And then?"

"Hitler, Communism, perhaps an Emperor again; personally, I hope it will be an Emperor."

"Perhaps nohing will happen."

"Something must happen"

We were drinking coffee in a drawing-room in Berlin. My hostess was telling her views. Kindly, gracious, a pacifist to the backbone, and she hoped the Emperor would come back!

"People are starving and you want about Emperors?" Another lady put in.

"It would give us hope—someone whom we could follow—someone to save us from the Communists—and from Hitler."

In the short time I spent in Berlin I heard the same cry of despair from people in every walk of life, for in every walk of life there is despair

CRISIS EVERYWHERE.

Of course it is not always an Emperor who is so eagerly awaited. One man will say, "I hope Hitler comes in'—another, "I hope we get Communism." But all these are variants of the same feeling of despair

It does not matter which particular form it takes in different individuals; most of them would as soon advocate any of the three work or fight for whichever seemed most likely to succeed—as a possible way of escape from the present.

Crisis pervades the whole of Berlin. Its finest streets are splashed with red "To let" bills that sprawl over every other window. Empty shop-front follows empty shop-front the length of the Unter den Linden, Germany's finest shopping street.

In one building it is a few rooms that are to let—in another it is a floor, in the third it is the whole house. This is not surprising when one realises that the most fashionable purveyor in the capital did not have a single Christmas order

GOODS THAT ROT.

Among the shop-fronts there are many piled high with a profusion of luxury articles to be sold off at "unheard-of bargain prices." By the Friedrichstrasse, which is Berlin's Piccadilly, I came upon a pile of superbly bound books stacked on the pavement in the rain. They were mostly quartos bound in calf and vellum, tooled and embossed with the crest of a ruling Prince

"Isn't it a pity to let these rot here?" I asked the shopman, for the steel clasps were rusty from their long exposure, the calf was streaky and the gilding splashed with mud.

"It is indeed, mein Herr, but what am I to do The Grand Duke of—asks me to sell off his books, and my whole shop is not as big as the library at Schloss."

While the West End of Berlin is becoming daily more like an empty shell, the East End teems with a life it seems unable to contain. Every day more and more men come in from the surrounding country to seek a job.

They come from farther, from over the Atlantic, the New World which they sought full of hope, and which repatriated them in despair because it had too many unemployed of its own; from the United States and the Argentine.

They stand shivering at the street corners or slouch aimlessly along in the shadow of the streets that lie east of the Alexander Platz. They do not invade the better quarters of the city to seek alms. For one thing, no ones has anything to give them.

SUSPENSE.

Once a starving man in his despair snatched a crocodile leather bag from a smartly dressed lady and found three-pence-halfpenny and a used tram ticket inside. It is quite usual in Berlin to find that something apparently smart and beautiful is empty and poverty-stricken within.

I saw a smartly dressed young man with a placard round his neck "Will take any work." In this part of the town rooms are sought as eagerly as they are offered in the other. The cheapest costs four marks each weekly a head, and the dole, when you get it, is only nine!

And the worst of all is the blankness of to-morrow and the uncertainty of to-day.

Uncertainty is the keynote of Berlin, uncertainty and suspense, since a great deal of her trouble is psychological. The average German is far more given over to philosophy and metaphysics than the Englishman; and his temperament is more easily worked on by depressing circumstances.

A LIFELESS LAND.

Every day he reads of famous firms gone bankrupt, of some national figure who has committed suicide, of ghastly murders and robberies; and the effect is cumulative.

"Murder and robbery, 2,000 marks reward." is almost as familiar a notice as "house to let", and when the Berliner meets this kind of thing at every turn he tends to despair. "Our nerves are not what they were," the wife of a doctor told me. "You see, our stamina has been upset by war and hunger and inflation, and we no longer stand the strain quite as we should.

"Poor Germany is like a harp-string played upon so often that it is worn to a little shred, and soon it will be lifeless and unresponsive to any touch."

Funny that she should say that! Only this morning I was reading in Michelet's "Martyred Poland" the phrase "The countries of Europe are like harp-strings and Europe is the harp. Destroy one of them and the whole instrument is useless."

But to-day, I think, he would have said the World instead of just Europe.


I.Z. 1356

**Weakening Agonising PILES?**

THE wonderful soothing and curative power of Zam-Buk is strikingly demonstrated in cases of piles, or haemorrhoids. These inflamed swollen growths at the bowel extremity cause almost incessant pain, loss of blood, and serious weakness.

Zam-Buk is mildly astringent and has a contractive effect on the dilated veins. It takes away all pain and causes the protrusions to gradually disappear. Whether your piles are inward or outward, be sure to try this great herbal ointment.

FACTS SWORN ON OATH before Mr. J. C. Watts, a London Solicitor, prove the astounding cure of Mr. H. Taylor, Building Contractor, High Rd., Tottenham, London, N.17. He says:—

"I started with piles through sitting in damp places. The dreadful pain and irritation was torture. I lost a lot of blood.

"I had doctors and hospital treatment, but it seemed operation was my only hope. A friend recommended Zam-Buk and it gave wonderful relief from the intolerable itching and pain. As I continued with Zam-Buk the haemorrhage ceased and the piles vanished completely. I have never had any return of the terrible complaint."

*Zam-Buk also cures eczema, ulcers, poisoned wounds, itch, ringworm, bad legs, cuts, bruises, burns, sprains, and muscular pains.* *One Rupee or Rs. 2-4 a box.*

**Zam-Buk**

FREE FROM ANIMAL FAT



**CLEARANCE SALE**

**5 WATCHES FOR 5 RUPEES**

Including Postage.

One railway regulator watch.
Two dummy pocket watches.
Two dummy wrist watches.

To clear our large stock of watches we have decided to sell them in lots of "5 watches for Rs. 5/- only." In durability our watches are a class in themselves. The clearance sale will continue only for a limited period and thereafter the watches will be sold at their usual prices. Order for less than a lot of five watches will not be entertained.

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY ORDER TO-DAY.

The Manager.
The GERMAN WATCH CO.,
Post Box No. 56, Lahore.



**WHITE LEPROSY**

A few days' application of this medicine cures White Leprosy, and Leucoderma radically. Get rid of this horrible disease by application of the medicine in spite of failure by hundreds of Hakims, Doctors, Kabirajes and advertisers.

Rs. 500 Reward, if proved fallible. Price Rs. 2.

AKHIL KISHORE RAM,
No. 22, P. O. Katrisaral,
(Gaya).

**BETWEEN OURSELVES.**

IT can hardly be called a secret, as the most an open secret. So many women know it, that even if we wished to, we dare not deny the merits of Oatine in preserving and increasing feminine youthfulness and beauty even into mature age. A nightly massage of five minutes with Oatine Cream repairs the ravages of each day and builds up Beauty for the next.

A daily application of Oatine Snow will withstand and counteract the effects of sun or wind, rain or dust, laughter or tears and keep the complexion fresh, youthful and pleasant.

Oatine preparations are the acme of purity as well as of toilet perfection. From first to last no animal matter enters into them and they are untouched by hand during the whole course of manufacture and packing.

**OATINE CREAM:—**

For Nightly Massage

TO CLEAR, SOFTEN AND NOURISH THE SKIN.

**OATINE SNOW:—**

For Daily Use to counteract

SUN, WIND, DUST AND PERSPIRATION.

*OBTAINABLE OF ALL STORES.*



**WANTED**

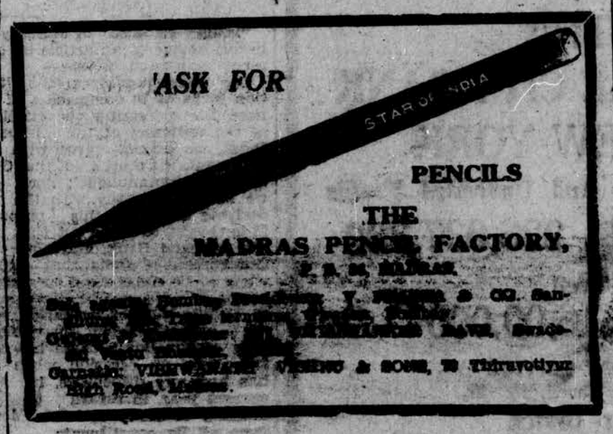
For

**India Equitable Insurance Co., Ltd.**

A few DISTRICT AGENTS in Karnataka, Gujarat, Kathiawar, and Khandesh and Special Agents on Special Terms to work in the City and Suburbs of Bombay. The candidates must be fairly educated and well connected and must possess some knowledge of this business. Eligible candidate will be taken on encouraging monthly allowance and liberal commission.

Apply To THE SECRETARY, BOMBAY BRANCH,
Commissariat Building, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.







# "KHADDAR" AS A SUSPECT

## *Official Ways In U. P. And Punjab*

### *A SPINNERS' ASSOCIATION SECRETARY'S ALLEGATIONS*

Md. Vichitra Narain Sharma, Secretary, Spinners' Association U. P., Delhi and C. P. (Hindi) writes in the "Tribune":—

The Viceroy and the provincial Governors have been at pains to explain to the commercial community that the Ordinances have been designed in the interest of honest business. The business community and the public at large were assured that in the execution of the Ordinances particular care would be taken to see that the rights of citizens would not be trampled upon and normal activities would not be trampled upon nor interfered with.

We do not know how far business in general is prospering under the regime of the Ordinances. But as far as khadi is concerned, there has been, from the very beginning, in several places insidious, and in other places open, interference.

PURELY KHADI ORGANISATIONS.

Everybody knows that the Spinners' Association and the Gandhi Ashram (Meerut), organising khadi work in the U. P., Delhi and the Hindustani C. P., are purely khadi organisations. It is superfluous to say that there can be no more honest or philanthropic industry than khadi. Yet from the beginning of the Ordinance regime efforts have been made to interfere with our work. As these efforts are neither universal nor sustained, we are inclined to think that they are the work of over-zealous local police and district officers.

In several cases, weavers and spinners have been harassed for supplying their produce to some branches of the Ashram. Workers and weavers have been refused accommodation in buses, because they are working for the Gandhi Ashram.

WORKERS HARASSED.

At Delhi, Muzaffarnagar and Hardoi owners of houses have been asked to get their premises vacated. At Muzaffarnagar, the Ashram had actually to leave their old premises and to find new accommodation after considerable difficulty.

At Hardoi, the police sought to remove all the goods from the 'bhandar.' Afterwards they satisfied themselves with the removal of the signboards, the flag and a looking glass.

ARRESTED AND BEATEN.

At Ballia, the flag has been forcibly removed and the man-in-charge arrested and beaten. Immediate trouble over the flag is feared at Agra and at Jubbulpore. At various other places, the police have unofficially asked the member-in-charge to remove the flags under threat of dire consequences. At Cawnpore, three or four workers have been arrested and even flags for sale have been removed.

At Jaunpur and at Agra it is strongly rumoured that the 'bhandars' would be locked up.

At Lucknow a warning has been given to the Manager, on unverified supposition, that the 'bhandar' is being used for Congress purposes.

All this we hold to be an invasion on the rights of citizens, unwarranted even by the letter of the Ordinances. If it is a fact that the Government have no quarrel with khadi and honest business, we hope that such things will be immediately put a stop to and the workers set at liberty.

FLAGS & SIGNBOARDS SHOULD BE RETURNED.

The National Flags are put up at the 'bhandars' as advertisement to enlist patriotic feelings in the cause of khadi, for khadi depends primarily on this sentiment. Khadi cannot stand on terms of competition, and hence the removal of the National Flags constitutes an invasion of normal rights of business. We hope where ever these flags and signboards have been removed they will be returned. We also wish that the Government will make it clear that they do not intend to carry on any war against the production and sale of khadi. Such a communication will set at rest the apprehensions and fears in the minds of our landlords, customers and the public at large.

*to any one proving that "Baby's Juvenol" or any other "Paragon" Product manufactured by the Juvenol Laboratories is or was at any time, not purely Indian. For the bottles in which these are packed are of Indian Manufacture. This reward is offered because of insidious rumours afloat that our Products are foreign.*

*Paragon Products Company.*

*Ballard Estate, Bombay.*



**WESTERN INDIA**

Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

SATARA

**Fifth Valuation Out**

New BONUS per thousand per Annum

**Endowment Rs. 20**

AND

**Whole Life Rs. 25**

No other Company of the same age in India can show equal results.

*Re. Agency and other particulars, Please apply*

MANAGING DIRECTOR



**A Post-Card**

Affix three pice postal stamps and send it to us, mentioning your name and full address to get in return

**'Kam Shastra'**

A guide to Health, Wealth and Prosperity.

GRATIS—POST FREE.

Shah Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR, KATHIAWAR.



**The Great Indian Astrologer**

Send birth particulars or letter-writing time and age, your character, riches, etc., 25 Marvellous predictions, Rs. 2|4|0. Annual Life Reading, Re. 1|4|0. Answers to 9 questions, Re. 1|4|0. Our 1st Reader on Astrology in English 1|4|0. V. P.

Prof. A. VENKATA SASTRI,
Gopalapuram (via) Kothapeta
East GODAVARI Distt.

## COTTON

LATEST INFORMATION IS MONEY ITSELF.

COTTON BUSINESS.—We transact cotton business on behalf of our clients through the E. I. C. Assn. Ltd., and the Mahajan Assn. Our clients remain in touch with all the latest information from all foreign markets which help them to cover their bargains profitably.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL MARKETS.—The New York and Liverpool Cotton Markets dominate all other markets of the world and every bit of information there is flashed all round the world. Shrewd speculators avail themselves of the news and make large profits. The Bureau remains in constant touch with these markets right from the opening, midway fluctuations to the closing prices.

STERLING|DOLLAR CROSS RATE:—The Sterling|Dollar Cross Rate is of utmost importance to business. All the commodity markets rule practically in tune with the fluctuations in the Cross Rate. We receive opening, closing and all time to time fluctuations together with our London Agent's opinion. We can wire or telephone same to any part of India for a moderate charge.

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE CALLS.—Quotations of Liverpool and New York Futures together with Bombay quotations and expectation (Dharna) can be phoned or wired to any part of India.

DAILY COTTON FUTURES FORECAST.—Based scientifically on astrological calculations and latest cabled advices. This is the only Institution which receives costly cables from Home daily stating therein American Cotton Futures Forecast.

OUR RATES ARE EXTREMELY MODERATE.

Further particulars from:—

COTTON INFORMATION BUREAU
381, Esmail Building, 1st Floor,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Phone No. 24241.
Tele. "VANUSET."

# WHY MERCKOZONE?

BECAUSE

MERCKOZONE is Hydrogen Peroxide (12 Vols.) "Merck" a product uniformly pure and stable and of the full strength indicated on the label.

BECAUSE

the name has been adopted to protect you against the substitution of inferior products of doubtful strength and purity.

THEREFORE

never ask for Hydrogen Peroxide always ask for MERCKOZONE and see that you get it

No household is complete without

MERCKOZONE

The preparation with a thousand uses.

IN PATENT BOTTLES OF 4 OZ., 10 OZ. AND 20 OZ.

ON SALE EVERYWHERE

B.S.



THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK

Capital Surplus And Undivided Profits

U. S. $ 226,037,392

Over

Rs. 62,16,00,000

BOMBAY OFFICE
12/14 Churchgate St.

HEAD OFFICE
[illegible] STREET, NEW YORK



EAST AND WEST INSURANCE CO. LTD.

A PROGRESSIVE PURELY INDIAN LIFE OFFICE OF 18 YEARS STANDING

WITH ALL UP-TO-DATE FEATURES.

LAST YEAR'S REMARKABLE PROGRESS

EVIDENCE OF PUBLIC CONFIDENCE

APPLICATIONS FOR AGENCY ARE INVITED FROM RESPECTABLE GENTLEMEN.

Head Office: 55, APOLLO STREET, Fort, BOMBAY.



DR. PAUL'S AMRITA PILLS—SCIENTIFIC CURE FOR ASTHMA

BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHIAL OR NASAL CATARRH, etc., etc. Bring Instant Relief in case of ASTHMA, Permanent Cure in a month. Try them and you will be astonished.

Small Phial Re. 1. Treatment for 7 days.

Large Phial Rs. 2. Treatment for 18 days.

DR. PAUL'S VIM PILLS

The Scientific Medicine for NERVOUS DEBILITY, LOW VITALITY, HEADACHE, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, SPERMATORRHOEA, etc., etc. They act like Magic. These Pills increase Memory, Brain Power, and Nerve Power. Take Dr Paul's Vim Pills and support Indian Industry. Don't buy Foreign Medicines. Price Rs. 2 Per Phial. Treatment for 15 Days.

S. PAUL & CO., Chemists, 4, Hospital Street, Dharamtola, Calcutta

To be had at:—Madhav Agency, MOHAN Building, Girgaon
S. Roy & Co., Thakurdwar; Hancinge & Co., Grant Road, Akbarally Ebrahimji, 20-22, Gunbow Street, Fort, and H. H. Jethabhai & Co., Sitaram Building, Crawford Market, Bombay. Ask for Dr Paul's Vim Pills at above places and you will get them.


## GREY HAIR THAT MAN WANTED TO TURN BACK

### £500 Claim After Ten Days' Test

A grey-haired man went into the witness-box in the King's Bench Division, and claimed £500 which he said the defendants had guaranteed to pay him if, by using their electric comb, he did not succeed in banishing his grey hairs.

He was Mr. Francis Arthur Wood, of Bronwen, Newlands-avenue, Radlett, Herts, and defendants were Letrik, Limited, of Milton-street, E.C., who denied that they had guaranted the payment.

Mr. Wood's claim was based on an advertisement of the comb with the words:—

"£500 Guarantee. Under guarantee of £500, we undertake to refund your money in full at once if you are not absolutely delighted with the wonderful results on your own hair. . . . In ten days not a grey hair left. £500 guarantee."

Mr. Wood said that he bought one of the combs on March 14 last and used it continuously until March 25. There was no change at all in the colour of his hair, so he went to his solicitor and claimed the £500 guarantee.

"LIKE MUSHROOMS"

Cross-examined, he said he expected his hair to go back to its original black colour after using the comb for ten days. "It says so in the advertisement," he pointed out.

Mr. Lasky (for the defendants): Why didn't you stick to it after the ten days?—It was injuring my scalp

Asked whether he thought, after reading that, that his hair, like mushrooms, was going to grow up in a night, Mr. Wood said: "Yes, it says so."

Further cross-examined, he said he did not hear that a Mrs. Meyer, a Mr. Bird and a Mr. Cohen also claimed the £500 through the solicitor acting for him.

THE JUDGE'S HAIR.

Mr. Justice Rowlatt: Which would you rather have, your hair black again or £500?

Mr. Wood: My hair black again.

Mr. Justice Rowlatt: Oh, mine's much worse than yours and I don't know about that.

Mr. Laskey was arguing that no sensible person could believe that the colour of existing hair could be changed in ten days when Mr. Justice Rowlatt remarked: "Might not a many attitude be that he will either get his hair black again for the 3s. 6d. spent on the comb or get £500?" (Laughter).

The hearing was adjourned.—"News Chronicle."

## EXPANSION OF CURRENCY

### Scientific And Unscientific Ways

"Indian Finance" of January 23, in the course of an article on currency expansion, writes:—

Our understanding of the situation leads us to recognition of the need for increasing the elasticity of the resources of the Imperial Bank, we cannot agree with the arguments advanced in the Government 'communique'; nor can we be in sympathy with the underlying motive of this proposal. It is sought to make out that it is the Imperial Bank, and not the Government of India, that would come to be embarassed as a result of the insufficiency of the amount of eligible bills of exchange held by the Bank. From the point of view of the Bank, there has so far arisen no occasion when it has had any difficulties, in the current year, in regard to the meeting of demands for loans from all its constituents.

The plain fact of the matter is, that the Bank is apt to be embarassed, not in regard to the routine needs and requirements, but in regard to such demand as the Government may have occasion to make in the future, especially as it has to be apprehended that such demand may be for substantial amounts. The plan, now announced, may be ingenious; but the arguments used are hardly ingenuous. The proposal for the substitution of the Bank's giltedge investments in the place of inland trade bills is to bring succour not to the Bank but to the Government.

The cold weather is the time of the year when trade is brisk, money market is stringent, and the demand for currency exceeds the supplies. It follows that recourse to the facilities provided by the emergency currency provisions is generally had only in the busy season and only when brisk trade necessitates larger currency. In the current year, the busy season hardly merits that description; the lethargy of trade has continued to persist; and judged by every criterion, whether of railway traffic, finance required of banks, or volume of export bills, the state of trade should be considered poor, indeed. To say, in such circumstances, that there is an unusually large seasonal demand for currency would be a violent departure from facts.

It follows that there can be no meaning of the following statement of the Government: "When the seasonal demand for currency decreases, the Bank will repay these loans. . . . . The note issue will then be controlled automatically as loans are repaid." Our point is that the present proposal will not lead to automatic contraction, even as this expansion itself is effected by an artificial method and under artificial circumstances.

UNSCIENTIFIC AND UNSUITABLE

We agree that the Finance Member must needs arm himself with power to enable him to command additional resources of, say, Rs. 25 crores as and when the need arises; we agree that the Imperial Bank should have increased facilities for emergency currency. But what we are not prepared to agree ot is the present attempt to combine he two and, in the result, put forward a suggestion which, from all points of view, is unscientific and unsuitable. It is unscientific because, as has already been shown, the hope for automatic contraction will not be fulfilled. It is unsuitable because the needs of the Government are far larger that what the Bank could, in all propriety, lend under this arrangement.

There can be no objection to expansion of currency to the extent that, thereby, the floating debt is reduced, as this only means a transfer of debt owing to the public into debt owing to the currency. But there is every objection to expansion of currency if such expansion is merely to screen budgetary deficits. Once the public are assured that such expansions as take place are only a transfer of an extremely costly and embarrassing type of debt into a cheaper and more convenient form and that, so far as the budgetary position is concerned, every precaution has been taken against inflation, the issue of notes against created securities would cause no misgivings.


THROAT & CHEST TROUBLE

FOR relieving dust throat, laryngitis, dry tickling coughs and other troubles in the throat or bronchials these Peps breatheable tablets are simply wonderful.

Stripped of their protective silver wrapper, and dissolved in the mouth, Peps give off valuable soothing, healing, and germicidal fumes which are breathed direct into the lungs.

Carry a few Peps in your pocket. Take them whenever you feel the least discomfort in the throat or chest and to ward off colds and chills.

PEPS

THE NOVEL BREATHE-ABLE TABLETS.

All medicine dealers sell Peps at One Rupee a bottle. Lr. 68.


## ATHLETIC GERMANIA

### Where Frauleins Practise Coaching

New customers create new professions and lines, no less in Germany where academic training and specialization persistently continue "the thing to do" for all those who can afford it, and for many who can't, than in other countries.

The appearance, development, and triumphal procession of the "Sportmaedel," or girl athlete, in Germany is one of the few heartening developments in post-War Germany, doctors declare. Economic depression cannot quite depress the enthusiasm of the erect, clear-eyed young Brunhildes one sees swimming, sailing, sunning, running, rowing and riding.

How come they to know about all these sports? Men went in for sports first. They made their own rules of form and technic good for generations. Now that the girls have broken through and seem there to say, there arises the question: Should women follow as much as possible the patterns made by the men in their sports? Or should they adapt sports to fit their own physical and mental characteristics?

WOMEN COACHES.

Women coaches and trainers have come to the fore. They, in the last dozen years, have become an indispensable part of young Germany's sport life. Not merely bebloomered physical training teachers who inculcate folk dancing, of some sort and a bit of genteel volley ball, but hard and fit young women who are themselves able to run a good mile and jump and swim.

They train their growing numbers of charges in hockey, football, track field sports of all sorts, acquatics, etc. The profession of lady teacher of gymnastics has been known since the beginning of the last quarter of the 1800's, but this is something new. Sport of women, by women, and for women is the idea. They know their own problems and capabilities best.

The latest trained speciality for which women are being urged to fit themselves, as one of the few professions in present day Germany not yet overcrowded, is that of women's sports doctor. In addition to regular medical education with emphasis on gynaecology and a special training course in sport doctoring, the candidate is supposed to furnish proof of participation in some sport herself.

THE PIONEERS

The famous Institute for Physical Culture (Hochschule fuer Leibesuebungen) founded here in 1920, immediately opened its training classes in coaching, sports hygiene, etc., to women—or rather, to a woman, for the first semester only one girl had the independence and trail-blazing zeal to take a so unheard of step. Afterwards, of course, it was the old story—now half the enrollment consists of women, many of them students of the Berlin University at the same time.

According to the regulations, they must forswear alcohol and tobacco. In their hands and those of hundreds of other future women coaches training throughout the Reich rests the future of the women's sports movement.


CONSTIPATED LIFE NOT WORTH LIVING

This is an undisputed fact. The only question of importance is how to get rid of the constipation? It does not depend upon inducing a single evacuation of the bowels, but to remove the cause of Constipation once and for all and to restore normal and regular digestion. The habitual employment of violent purgatives is a danger to the weak intestines and a crime on health.

CASTOPHENE, the sweet chocolate laxative affords a natural means for the proper care of the intestines. Castophene strengthens the weakened intestinal muscles, cleanses obstructions from the bowels, acts beneficiently and helps in a sure and reliable manner even in the most hopeless cases. CASTOPHENE is obtainable of all the good chemists and stores in all the principal towns.

Bombay Depot:—Messrs. PARAGON PRODUCTS CO., Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay



FREE GIFT!

DIARY 1932

168 pages—one day a page

Apply with Four Annas postage stamps.

Vaivaidya Narayanji Keshavji,
171, Harrison Road,
Calcutta.

LIONEL BARNETT

The World's most beautiful Child

was given Virol from Birth

*"We owe thanks to Virol for the splendid specimen of British boyhood I took Virol myself before baby was born. Since his birth Virol has been part of his daily diet. He has never had a day's illness, and has always been a joy to behold, good tempered and happy, and always a picture of health. It makes me happy to know he has such a splendid foundation to help him through life and the hardships of schooling."* (Sgd.) Mrs. M. E. Barnett.

Give your own Child the same chance

Consider the perfect development which Virol gives to the muscles. The strong, firm bones built by Virol. The perfect skin made up of millions of tiny cells which Virol builds and keeps healthy. And, finally, the perfect health—"Lionel never had a day's illness, thanks to Virol."

VIROL

PEARL LTD., EALING, LONDON, W. 5 ENGLAND



FAMOUS LIVER & SPLEEN SPECIFICS

OF DR. JAMMI VENKATARAMANAYYA

LIVER & SPLEEN SPECIALIST (of Visianagram)

Now at No. 8 Salai Street, Mylapore, Madras are certified to be first and best of all for

CHILDREN'S LIVER & SPLEEN COMPLAINTS AND CONFIRMED BY EMINENT DOCTORS.

Telegrams: "Livercure." Telephone: No. 8139



HAVE YOU SUBSCRIBED

TO

BOMBAY'S MOST POPULAR EVENING PAPER

THE INDIAN DAILY MAIL

If Not—Do It To-day.

And Join the growing number of its enlightened Readers for whose interest it is diligently catering every day with:

—The Latest News
—Candid Views
—Finest Get-up
—Topical Pictures

THE PAPER THAT SET THE STANDARD IN ILLUSTRATED JOURNALISM.

# COTTON PRICES IN JANUARY

## DEADLOCK IN BOMBAY COTTON MARKET

Bombay, February 2.

During January American Cotton prices fluctuated within a range of 55 points and as a result of a month's trading there is net rise of 2-1-2 dollars per bale. In the Bombay Cotton Market, there was free trading only for three days during which period prices of Broach Cotton have registered a rise of about Rs. 10 per candy. The local market remained mostly closed on account of political developments.

THE CAUSE.

The hardening tendency of cotton prices was due to improved buying from trade quarters and Japanese interest in general. It was an uneventful month showing utter absence of speculative enterprise in any part of the world. Professional operators are keenly watching international economic, financial and political developments.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES.

Below we give daily closing prices of future contracts in New York and Bombay:—

| | N. Y. May. | Broach A.M. |
|---|---|---|
| January 2 | .... | 200 8 |
| „ 4 | 6.38 | .... |
| „ 5 | 6.44 | .... |
| „ 6 | 6.51 | .... |
| „ 7 | 6.53 | .... |
| „ 8 | 6.63 | .... |
| „ 9 | 6.64 | .... |
| „ 11 | 6.66 | .... |
| „ 12 | 6.66 | .... |
| „ 13 | 6.80 | .... |
| „ 14 | 6.83 | .... |
| „ 15 | 6.86 | .... |
| „ 16 | 6.88 | 213 4 |
| „ 18 | 6.91 | .... |
| „ 19 | 6.88 | .... |
| „ 20 | 6.83 | .... |
| „ 21 | 6.85 | .... |
| „ 22 | 6.80 | .... |
| „ 23 | 6.78 | 210 4 |
| „ 25 | 6.84 | .... |
| „ 26 | 6.81 | .... |
| „ 27 | 6.80 | .... |
| „ 28 | 6.80 | .... |
| „ 29 | 6.83 | .... |
| „ 30 | 6.88 | .... |

### INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Feb. 2.

| | Since 1st Sept. Two days | This year |
|---|---|---|
| In full-pressed Bales. | | |
| Khandesh | 392 | 50,250 |
| Central India | 941 | 63,806 |
| Barsi and Nagar | 498 | 44,804 |
| Hyderabad-Gaorani | 352 | 11,266 |
| Berar | 1,413 | 95,015 |
| Central Provinces | 310 | 38,657 |
| Total Oomras | 3,906 | 303,837 |
| Dholera | 506 | 86,670 |
| N.-W. Provinces | 349 | 21,404 |
| Rajputana | | 27,763 |
| Sind-Punjab | 779 | 79,250 |
| Broach | | 8,311 |
| Coompta and Dharwar | | 9,788 |
| Westerns-Northerns | | 11,996 |
| Cocoanada | | 3 |
| Tinnevelly and Cambodia | | 1,390 |
| Persian | | 872 |
| American | 382 | 28,391 |
| Egyptian and African | 44 | 49,087 |
| Commilla, Burma and other sorts | | 55 |
| Total | 5,966 | 628,817 |

EXPORTS.

| | 1st Sept. to 28th Jan. This year | Yesterday |
|---|---|---|
| In full-pressed bales. | | |
| Europe | | 77,506 |
| Japan and China | 3,761 | 351,916 |
| Coast Ports | | 18,448 |
| Up-country by Rail | | 68,976 |
| Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan | | 37,667 |
| Total | 3,761 | 554,513 |

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Feb. 2.

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Khandesh | 392 |
| Central India | 941 |
| Barsi-Nugger | 98 |
| Hyderabad-Gaorani | 352 |
| Berar | 1,413 |
| Central Provinces | 310 |
| Dhollera | 506 |
| N.-W. Provinces | 349 |
| Sind-Punjab | 779 |
| Americans | 382 |
| Egyptians | 44 |
| Cotton | 5,966 |
| | Cwts. |
| Wheat | 1,312 |
| Linseed | 2,214 |
| Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds | 979 |
| Gingellyseeds | 9,214 |
| Poppyseeds | 117 |
| Groundnuts | 59,709 |
| Castorseeds | 11,132 |
| Rice | 1,403 |
| Myrabollams | 2,454 |
| Cottonseeds | 3,057 |
| Gram | 2,833 |
| Jookar | 830 |
| Barley | 153 |
| Bajree | 3,161 |
| | Tons. |
| Coal | 61 |

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

| F. P. Bales. | 1931-32 | 1930-31 |
|---|---|---|
| Receipts to date 1-2-32 | 7555000 | 7410000 |
| Receipts Yesterday 1-2-32 | 32000 | 11000 |
| Exports to date 1-2-32 | 4873000 | 4532000 |
| Stock at Ports 29-1-32 | 4970000 | 4080000 |
| Stock Interior Towns 29-1-32 | 2157000 | 1658000 |
| Stock Liverpool 29-1-32 | 881000 | 1072000 |
| Visible Supply 29-1-32 | 9402000 | 7965000 |
| Quantity in Sight 29-1-32 | 11542000 | 10928000 |
| Quantity out of Sight 29-1-32 | 7347000 | 6053000 |

### WHEAT—BALTIC EXCHANGE.

London, Feb. 1.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 64 lb. Cargoes:—February sellers 24/9.

Barletta Russo per 64 lb. Cargoes:—February sellers 26/-.

Wheat South Australian, Parcels:—February sellers 26/6.

Wheat Choice White Karachi, Parcels:—May/June nominal 33/9.

### COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Feb. 1.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 Quality). Spot:—7-1/8.

### LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Feb. 1.

| | £ |
|---|---|
| Chartered Bank of India A. & China | 12 |
| Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register) | 93 |
| P & O. Banking Corporation | 6 |
| Funding Loan 4 p.c. | 86-1/2 |
| Conversion Loan 3½ p.c. | 75-1/8 |
| Indian Loan 5½ p.c. | |
| Rupee Paper 3½ p.c. | 39 |
| Indian Stock 3 per cent. Sterling Loan | 48 |
| Indian Stock 3½ per cent Sterling Loan | 56 |
| Indian Stock 4½ per cent. Sterling Loan | 78-1/2 |
| Consols 2½ per cent. | 55 |
| War Loan 5 per cent | 98-1/2 |
| Victory Bonds 4 per cent | 93-1/4 |

### LONDON SILVER.

London, Feb. 1.

| | |
|---|---|
| Spot | 20 |
| Forward | 20-3/16 |

### LONDON GOLD.

London, Feb. 1.

Bar Gold Fine per oz. £6-0-2.

### LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Feb. 1.

Bank Bills 3 months 5-3/8 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months 5-1/2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months 6 3/4 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 6 7/8 per cent.

### LINSEED.

London, Feb. 1.

Linseed, Calcutta (London), ton: Feb/March sellers £11/5/0.

Linseed La Plata, c.i.f. Hull ton: Feb/March sellers £8/11/3.

Linseed, Bombay, London ton:—Feb/March sellers £12/0/0.

### LINSEED OIL.

London, Feb. 1.

Linseed Oil, naked London, cwt: March/April sellers 14/10-1/2.

Linseed Oil, naked, London cwt: May/Aug. buyers 15/9.

### LONDON RUBBER.

London, Feb. 1.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed, lb. Spot:—2-15/16.

### LONDON METALS.

London, Feb. 1.

| | £ |
|---|---|
| Copper Braziers | 53 |
| Yellow Metal | 42-1/4 |
| Spelter Hard Indian Brands | 13-1/8 |
| Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge | 9-1/8 |
| Tin English Ingots | 142-1/2 |

### JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET

London, Feb. 1.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard, No. 3:—

C and F Calcutta:—Feb/March nominal per cwt. 8/10-1/2.

C and F Bombay:—Feb/March nominal per cwt. 8/11.

C and F Karachi:—Feb/March nominal per cwt. 8/11.

# NEW YORK COTTON

## SOUTHERN SELLING AT THE RISE

New York, Feb. 1.

The New York Cotton futures market was firm and fairly active on improved buying. There was good export demand from Japan. The upward trend of the market was influenced by the strength of the Wall Street market but later on prices declined on Southern selling. Prices opened at a rise of 1 to 3 points and on continued buying during the early part of the session there was a steady improvement in prices which resulted in a rise of 8 points above previous closing. At this level the demand was satisfied and prices assumed easier tendency. In the afternoon increased selling orders from the South wiped off the improvement and the market closed unchanged to a decline of 2 points. Spot Cotton prices remained unaltered at 6.80c.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was rather steady and closed at a rise of 1 to 2 points. Spot Cotton prices improved 3 points at 6.66c.

Cotton prices are rather steady on trade demand but there continues utter absence of speculative activity. Professional operators are eagerly watching preparations for the new American cotton crop. Last year the crop was produced at a considerably low cost. It is said that farm wages in the United States of America have fallen from 150 in 1930 to 113 in 1931. The yield per acre is 200 lbs. against a ten-year average of 147.7 lbs. and the quality of the crop is much better than the previous year. These factors are very important in finding out the actual cost of cotton.

### PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. March Highest 6.79+.09 lowest 6.70

N. Y. May Highest 6.96 (11.57 a.m.) lowest 6.87 (2-58 p.m.)

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cable from Messrs. E. J. Schwabach Co., New York Cables:—

"Cotton market is encountering speculative support owing to developments Far East, but unless there is a general conflict, which we think there is only the slightest possibility of, there is very little likelihood of any material advance at present, and because of unfavourable general conditions, and there is little prospect of large acreage abandonment, we continue to favour selling on bulges."

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received the following cable from New York.

Considerable export demand from Japan. Hedge selling light. New York market keeping approximately on parity with Southern Spot markets. Think well of buying on dips.

### NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Feb. 1.

| | |
|---|---|
| March | 6.70 |
| May | 6.97—.01 |
| July | 7.03—.02 |
| October | 7.25 |
| December | 7.43—.01 |
| Middling Spot | 6.80 |

### NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Feb. 1.

| | |
|---|---|
| March | 6.71+.01 |
| May | 6.88+.02 |
| Middling Spot | 6.66+.03 |

### NEW YORK.

New York, Feb. 1

New York, 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time):—

| | |
|---|---|
| March | 6.74 |
| May | 6.91 |
| July | 7.08 |

New York, Noon Call:—

| | |
|---|---|
| March | 6.75 |
| May | 6.92 |
| July | 7.09 |

### NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Feb. 1.

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports | 32,000 |
| Day's Exports to Great Britain | 14,000 |
| Day's Exports to the Continent | 10,000 |

### LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Feb. 1.

| | |
|---|---|
| T T London on Berlin | 14.57-1/2 |
| T T London on Amsterdam | 3.58 |
| T T London on Brussels | 24.76 |
| T T London on Madrid | 42.78 |
| T T London on Milan | 69.21 |
| T T London on Berne | 17.69 |
| T T London on Paris | 87.71 |
| T T London on Prague | 117.00 |
| T T London on New York (Closing Rate) | 3.45 |

### LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Feb. 1.

Cottonseed, Bombay, (Hull) ton: No offers.

Castorseed, Bombay (Hull) ton: Feb./March sellers £12/12/6.

Rapeseed Toria (Hull/Continent) Feb/March sellers £11/17/6.

### NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS

New York, Feb. 1.

Demand Bills ..... 3.44.75

# LIVERPOOL COTTON

## STRADDLE BUYING AND COVERING

Liverpool, Feb. 1.

The Liverpool Cotton futures market opened steady at a rise of 1 to 2 points. During the early part of the session there was no important change in the price level but later on the market was steady and improved with further trade calling and buying. There was a scarcity of contracts. In the afternoon Straddle buying in distant deliveries helped advance with covering of near ones. The market closed steady at a rise of 8 points. Middling American Spot Cotton prices advanced 4 points at 5.61d. per lb.

East Indian Cotton futures section was steady and closed irregular at a rise of 5 to 10 points.

There was only a limited turnover in Sakellaridis futures with prices ultimately closing at a rise of 3 to 4 points. Upper ruled rather active and gained 9 points.

The Alexandria Cotton futures market was very steady and closed at a rise of 17 to 16 points.

NON-EXISTENCE OF SPECULATIVE SELLING.

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co., state:—

Prices were steady on trade buying and serious reports of the situation in the Far East and also on an improvement in Silver and Wall Street. With regard to supply and probable acreage we may recall the 1932 season when trade was obsessed with a burdensome carry-over of about 10 million bales and an acreage reduction of about 13 per cent was considered altogether insufficient; however, weather and boll-weevils entirely altered the situation and an acreage of 42 3/4 millions acres yielding a crop of 12 3/4 million bales caused prices to rise from 12 cents in January to 25 cents in September. We simply mention this fact to show how important a part weather plays irrespective of the size of acreage.

Admitting that economic conditions to-day are very different to 1927 it must however not be forgotten that this fact is offset by the present low prices and looking for a price of 10 cents later in the season we do not think we can be accused of undue optimism. It is impossible to say what vagaries the crop will undergo this season but one fact is certain that at present low prices speculative selling is practically non-existant and any improvement in the World's economic condition is largely dependent on the returns derived by agriculturists from commodities.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REVIEW.

Spot demand has fallen off during the week under review. In the Futures section the undertone ruled steady but business was small with both buyers and sellers holding off pending the investigation of a rumour of weevil trouble as the result of an exceptionally mild winter and reports of an acreage reduction.

The only feature was the end of the month trade calling but sentiment was to-day favourably influenced by the postponement of the weavers' strike.

On the Egyptian market Sakellaridis were weak, while Upper suffered from liquidation but good Spot trade gave support.—Reuter.

### PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foregin Friends:—

Liverpool. Manchaster reports fair enquiry from India but politics disquieting.

Messrs. Breul and Co. have received the following cable from Messrs Reynolds and Gibson, Liverpool.

Undertone good; good trade enquiry maintained. Look for higher values especially Upper Egyptian.

### LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 1.

| | Opening | Closing. |
|---|---|---|
| February 1932 | | 5.34+.08 |
| March 1932 | 5.25 | 5.30+.08 |
| April 1932 | | 5.28+.08 |
| May 1932 | 5.21 | 5.27+.08 |
| June 1932 | | 5.27+.08 |
| July 1932 | 5.21 | 5.27+.08 |
| August 1932 | | 5.28+.08 |
| September 1932 | | 5.28+.08 |
| October 1932 | 5.23 | 5.29+.08 |
| November 1932 | | 5.31+.08 |
| December 1932 | | 5.36+.08 |
| January 1933 | 5.29 | 5.35+.08 |
| February 1933 | | 5.37+.08 |
| Middling Spot | | 5.61+.04 |

### EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 1.

| | |
|---|---|
| March | 7.21 |
| May | 7.49 |
| July | 7.57 |
| October | 7.81 |
| November | 7.87 |
| December | 7.96 |
| January 1933 | 7.96 |
| Sakellaridis F.G.F. Spot | 7.45 |

### INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 1.

| | |
|---|---|
| Broach Fully Good (Good Staple) | 5.41 |
| Broach Fine (Good Staple) | 5.23 |
| Broach Superfine | |

# MONEY MARKET

## EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 2.

B. C. RATE—
T T 1/6 1/16
D D 1/6 3/32

LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/6 3/32 Feb.
Banks Selling D D 1/6 1/8
Banks Selling T T 1/6 1/16 March.
Banks Buying T T 1/6 5/32
Banks Buying D D 1/6 7/32
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 7/16 February.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 13/32 March.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 3/8 April.

NEW YORK B. C. RATE—
T T 388.
Banks Selling T T 387.
Banks Buying T T 380.

PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 650.
Banks Buying D D 675

AMSTERDAM—
Banks Selling D D 64 1/8

JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 141 Nominal.
Banks Buying 60 Days 131.

HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 99 5/8.

SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 127 1/2.

SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 154 1/2.

JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 64 1/2.

CROSS RATE—
New York/London 3.45 1/4 1st instant.
Shanghai/London 1/10 13/16 2nd instant.
Japan/London 2/0 3/4 1st inst.
London/Paris 87.75 1st inst.
London/Belgium 24.50 1st inst.
London/Switzerland 17.75 1st instant.
London/Italy 69.00 1st inst.
London/Berlin 14.37 1st inst.
London/Holland 8.58 1st inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet, Steady.

Gold £5.19.7 30th ulto. £6.0.2 1st instant.

Silver London Ready 19 5/16 30th ulto. 20 1st inst.

Silver London Forward 19 1/2 30th ulto. 20 3/16 1st inst.

Silver New York Ready 30 30th ulto. 30 1/2 1st inst.

London Discounts 3 Mos 5 3/8 per cent. 30th ulto. 5 3/8 per cent. 1st instant.

London Discounts 6 Mos 5 1/2 per cent. 30th ulto. 5 1/2 per cent. 1st instant.

Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent Bank of England Rate 6 per cent.

Money: Call 4 1/2 per cent
3 mos 5 1/2 per cent
6 mos 5 per cent.

Tone:—Quiet.

(Continued from column 7.)

skin, H R Rehmanbhai, 17 bls woollen carpets, I Faisulla; 500 cases red sultana, D B K Chandmal; 25 cases red sultana, G Sobhagmal.

For Alexandretta:—30 bales cotton yarn, A H Diab.

For Tripoli:—10 bales cotton yarn, A H Diab.

For Jaffa:—16 bales cotton yarn, A H Diab.

For Beyrouth:—23 bales cotton yarn, A H Diab.

S.S. Britannia, for Liverpool:—19 bales wool raw, M Nissim; 30 bales wool raw, Shamji Mal.

For Marseilles:—2618 bags groundnuts, Birla Bros; 6400 bags groundnuts, K Devchand & Co.

S.S. Kohistan, for Dunkirk:—62 bags mustard seed, S M Rajgor & Co; 2560 bags groundnuts, K Devchand & Co; 1280 bags ground nut kernals, C Dharamsey & Co.

For Hull:—1370 bags castor seed Birla Bros.

S.S. Victoria, for Genoa:—2668 bags groundnuts, Gorio Ltd; 10667 bags groundnuts, Ralli Bros.

S.S. Silverpine, for Marseilles:—1000 tons manganese ore, Tata Sons Ltd.

S.S. Suez Maru, for Yokkaichi:—300 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Kobe:—500 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha, Ltd; 135 bales cotton raw, M Malani.

S.S. Hague Maru, for Kobe:—1000 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros; 2000 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha, Ltd; 150 tons steel scrap, M B Kaisha.

For Nagoya:—100 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg Co.

For Osaka:—73 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Tdg Co.

For Shanghai:—50 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg Co.

For Yokkaichi:—100 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha, Ltd.

S.S. Tango Maru, for Yokkaichi:—200 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha, Ltd.

| | |
|---|---|
| (Good Staple) | 5.65 |
| Oomra Good | 5.13 |
| Oomra Fully Good | 5.23 |
| Oomra Fine | 5.38 |
| Bengal Good | 4.88 |
| Bengal Fully Good | 4.98 |
| Bengal Fine | 5.08 |
| Scinde Fully Good | 4.96 |
| Scinde Fine | 5.08 |
| Scinde Superfine | 5.18 |

# SHIPPING NEWS.

## Exports & Imports.

ARRIVALS.

Bombay, Feb. 2.

Nankoli Maru, Misusri, Calcutta.
Silverpine, Cooper, New York.
Pensilva, Brockwell, Gdynica.
C|o Christchurch, Jones, N York.

DEPARTURES.

Bombay, Feb. 3.

Baroda, Brady, Busrah.
Himalaya, Sincovich, Trieste.
Subara, Schluger, Calcutta.
C|o Lahore, Percivle, Liverpool.

LOADING.

Bombay, Feb. 2.

Steamer C|o Leicester for Liverpool.

Steamer Victoria for Genoa.

S.S. Nankoh Maru:—The Graham Coy's steamer Nankoh Maru arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

S.S. Silverpine:—The Volkart Bros' steamer Silverpine arrived in harbour yesterday from New York with a general cargo.

S.S. Pensilva:—The L Edwards Ltd steamer Pensilva arrived in harbour yesterday from Gdynica with a cargo of sugar.

S.S. City of Christchurch:—The F F Campbell Coy's steamer City of Christchurch arrived in harbour yesterday from New York with a general cargo.

S.S. Baroda:—The B I S N Co's steamer Baroda will sail to-day for Busrah with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Himalaya:—The Lloyd T Coy's steamer Himalaya will sail to-day for Trieste with a general cargo.

S.S. C|o Lahore:—The K N Co's steamer City of Lahore is expected to arrive here to-day from Karachi with same bottom cargo and hence she will sail on the same day for Liverpool with passengers.

### ALEXANDRA DOCH

Bombay, February 2.

2 Kaiser-i-Hind 6014 London 6-2, M M and Co.
3 City of Leicester 1394, Karachi, 4|2, E Nixon & Co.
4 Britania 5281 Liverpool 11-2 Graham Trading Co.
7 Kasama 2945, Marmagoa, 3|2, J Finlay & Co.
8 Himalaya 4193 Trieste, 2|2 L T and M I.
8 Taisho Maru 4238, Kobe, 13|2, N Y Kaisha.
12 Khandalla 2287, E & S Africa, 10|2, M M & Co.
14 Kohistan 3708, U Kingdom 5|2.

### VICTORIA DOCH

1 Hague Maru 3452 China 5-2 O S Kaisha.
2 Mirzapore 4135, Kobe, N F M M & Co.
3 Baroda 1893, P Gulf, 3|2, M M & Co.
4 Varsova 1957, Busrah, 5|2 M M & Co.
5 Miho Maru 3305, Kobe, 4|2, N Y Kaisha.
7 Pensilva 2714, N F N F, L Edwards Ltd.
8 Suez Maru 3330, Kobe, 7|2, O S Kaisha.
10|11 Chybassa 4022, Calcutta, 4|2, M M & Co.

### PRINCE'S DOCK

A Silverpine 3035, New York, 6|2, Volkart Bros.
B Jalavijaya 2003, Rangoon, 4|2, Scindia S N Co.
D E Sirsa 3387, Calcutta, 4|2, M M & Co.
H Laxmi 124, M Coast, 5|2, National Steamship Co.
F Jehangir 2157 Jeddah 4|2 T Morrison and Co.
M Saraswati 443, N F N F, B S N Co.

### STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON

Bhutan, 5-2, P & O S N Co.
Strathaven, 6-2, P & O S N Co.
Viceroy of India, 12-2, P & O S N Co.
Maloja, 19-2 P & O S N Co.
Ranchi, 26-2, P & O S N Co.

FROM PLYMOUTH.

Mundra 17-2, M M & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Matheson 4|2, J F Co.
Elysia 6|2, G T Co.
Clan Morrison 16|2, J F Co.

FROM HAMBURG

Birkenfels 6-2, L Edward Ltd.
Tulisse 5-2, L Edward Ltd.
Trantenfels, 17-2, L Edward Ltd.
Neuenfels, 27-2, L Edward Ltd.

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Delhi 4|2, L Edwards Ltd.

FROM GENOA.

Victoria 4-2, M Italiana.

FROM NEW YORK.

City of Lyon, 14|2, F. F. Campbell Co.
City of Havre, 28|2, F.F. Campbell Co.
City of Delhart, 4|2 L Edward Ltd.
President Munroe, 11|2, F F Campbell & Co.

FROM CHINA—JAPAN.

Genoa Maru 15-2, N Y Kaisha.
Yamagata Maru 19-2, N Y Kaisha.
Iyo Maru 29-2 N Y Kaisha.
Borneo Maru, 9-2 O S Kaisha.
Chitral, 12-2, P & O S N Co.
Alipore, 23-2, P & O S N Co.
Kidderpore, 22-3, P & S N Co.
Pilsna, 9-2, L T Co.

FROM BRISBANE.

Mangolia 13|2, P & O S N Co.
Narkunda 26|2, P & O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Kenya 13|2, M M & Co.
Karagola 27|2, M M & Co.

### SAILING DATES OF STEAMERS

FOR LONDON.

Kaiser-i-Hind, 6-2, P & O S N Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Silverpine 6|2, Volkart Bros.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Britania 11|2 G T Co.

FOR KOBE.

Miho Maru 5|2, N Y Kaisha.
Hague Maru 5-12, O S Kaisha.
Suez Maru 7|2 O S Kaisha.
Mirzapore, 13-2 P & O S N Co.
Tango Maru 13|2, N Y Kaisha.

FOR COLOMBO.

Warfide N F M M & Co.

FOR BUSRAH

Varsova 5|2, M M & Co.

FOR GENOA.

Victoria N F M Italiana.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Chybassa N F M M & Co.
Sirsa, N F M M & Co.

FOR JEDDAH.

Jehangir 4|2 T M Co.

FOR DURBAN.

Khandalla 10|2, M M & Co.

### STEAMERS FIXED

FOR LONDON.

Kaiser-i-Hind P & O S N Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Silverpine, Volkart Bros.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Britania G T Co.

FOR CHINA & JAPAN PORTS.

Miho Maru, N Y Kaisha.
Suez Maru O S Kaisha.
Hague Maru O S Kaisha.
Mirzapore P & O S N Co.

FOR COLOMBO.

Warfield, M M & Co.

FROM BUSRAH.

Varsova M M and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Chybassa M M & Co.
Sirsa, M M & Co.

FOR GENOA.

Victoria, M Italiana.

FOR JEDDAH.

Jehangir T M Co.

FOR DURBAN.

Khandalla, M M & Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATES.

| | |
|---|---|
| S.S. Baroda | G.L.D. 1-2-32. |
| S.S. Jalajyoti | G.L.D. 1-2-32. |
| S.S. Bahaduri | G.L.D. 1-2-32. |
| S.S. Parvati | G.L.D. 1-2-32. |
| S.S. Varsova | G.L.D. 1-2-32. |
| S.S. Netravati | G.L.D. 2-2-32. |
| S.S. Kasama | G.L.D. 2-2-32. |

IMPORTS.

Bombay, Feb. 2.

S.S. Himalaya. Agents: L Triestino; from .....:—457 cases paper, 68 cases boards, 535 cases glassware, 35 cases bolts and nuts, 122 cases screws, 200 bags garlic, 37 cases bulbs, 164 cases shoes, 66 cases nails, 300 drums chemicals.

From Venice:—200 bags garlic, 37 cases cheese.

From Brindisi:—25 cases tartaric.

From Bari:—180 bags almonds.

From Rodi:—25 bags styrax.

From Port Said:—15 bags stone, 55 bags fruits.

From Aden:—24 bags garlic, 39 bags gum Arabia, 63 kegs alkali.

S.S. Mirzapore; Agents. M M & Co; from Kobe:—218 cases cotton and art. silk shirting, 47 cases jeans, 52 cases glassware, 75 cases cotton goods, 100 cases sturdi seed, 53 cases straw boards, 42 cases art. silk goods, 80 cases canvas shoes, 805 bundles logs, 70 cases cotton and rayon goods.

From Osaka:—341 cases glassware, 44 cases porcelain ware, 25 cases shirting.

From Nagoya:—360 cases glassware, 30 cases porcelain ware.

From Shanghai:—23 cases silk, 561 casks tea, 47 cases cigarettes.

From Hangkong:—649 pieces planks.

From Canton:—2300 bags cassia.

From Penang:—400 slabs tin, 201 bags betelnuts, 603 bags pearl tapioca.

From Singapore:—102 bags gum benzamin, 75 cags sago flour, 429 bags betelnuts, 300 pieces planks, 36 drums lub. oil.

From Colombo:—92 chests tea.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, February 2.

S.S. Kaiser-i-Hind, for London:—18 bales animal skin, H A Aminoff; 4 bales animal skin, M Massi; 60 bales hemp, M Nissim; 38 cases bristles, Cox & Kings Ltd, 10 bales animal skin, F F Campbell & Co; 4 bales woollen carpets, Imperial Bank of Persia; 5 bales animal

(Continued in column 5.)

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 15 December, 2016

JUPITER GENERAL
Is a progressive Insurance Co.
JG

REGD. NO. B. 1065

# The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1932

JUPITER GENERAL
Can be consulted by the insuring public on all occasions and for all insurances.
JG

# ORDINANCE RAJ.

## SAHIBZADA ABDUL KAYOOM AND MR. BHUMGARA CONVICTED AGAIN

### Get Six Months' R. I. Each For Being Members Of Unlawful Association

### ACCUSED COMPLAIN THEY WERE ROUGHLY HANDLED BY POLICE

### MAGISTRATE PROMISES ENQUIRY: INFORMATION FILED

The presidents of the eighth Emergency Council, Sahibzada Abdul Kayoom and Mr. Rustomji Bhumgara, Secretary of the Council, who were sentenced by Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, Third Presidency Magistrate on Monday for defying the order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate under Section 144 on the "Frontier Day" were again charged before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magisrtate on Tuesday.

The charge against them was for being members of an unlawful association, namely the Emergency Council of the B.P.C.C. The Magistrate found both the accused guilty and sentenced them to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50, or in default six weeks' further imprisonment.

The first accused Maulvi Abdul Kayoom stated that he was a follower of Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan the "Frontier Gandhi" while Mr. Bhumgara the Parsi Globe Cyclist said that they took out a procession as a protest against atrocities on the Frontier.

COMPLAINT OF ROUGH-HANDLING BY POLICE.

**Both the accused complained that they were roughly handled by the police and were seriously assaulted by a police sergeant, while they were being taken from the court to the lock-up. The President complained that the police put their hands tightly round his neck and assaulted him. He asked the court if that was the way to treat a non-violent Satyagrahi.**

**Mr. Bhumgara gave a graphic description of how he was assaulted and said that he had to pass a sleepless night on account of acute pain.**

**The Magistrate promised to inquire into the matter, if the accused gave a written complaint. The latter expressed their willingness to lodge a complaint, and thereupon the court directed the judicial clerk to supply writing material to the accused to prepare the information. The information will be filed in the evening.**

The sentence awarded by Mr. Khandalawala to the accused on Monday was six months' R.I. and a fine of Rs. 25, or, in default, one month's further imprisonment.

## COMPLAINT FILED

### Summons Issued Against Sgt. Cairns

Sahibzada Abdul Kayoom Qureishi President of the Eighth Emergency Council of the B. P. C. C. and Mr. Rustom Bhumgara, Secretary of the same Council filed a complaint before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate on Tuesday charging a police sergeant and three police constables with assault.

Three police officers attached to the Esplanade Police Station were called to the Court room for identification. The complainants identified Sergeant Cairns as the man who had assaulted them, but they could not identify the constables.

The Magistrate directed the issue of summons against Sergeant Cairns.

## CHIPLUN PLEADER WARNED AND DISCHARGED

### Alleged Breach Of Undertaking

RATNAGIRI, Jan. 31.

(By Mail).—Mr. P. M. Sathe, Pleader of Chiplun, appeared yesterday before Mr. W. B. Gilligan, District Magistrate of Ratnagiri, to answer the charge of having broken the terms of the underaking given by him on January 9.

He was charged with being in possession of funds belonging to an unlawful association, harbouring a Congress agitator and seconding a resolution of a political nature at a meeting of the Ratnagiri District School Board held on Wednesday last.

Mr. Sathe offered to the District Magistrate the sum of Rs. 90/54 which was in his hands and explained that the Congress worker had put up in his house in his absence and without his knowledge. He also explained the reasons for seconding the resolution referred to above and further offered to address a loyalist meeting in Chiplun. He was warned and discharged.—A. P.

## AHMEDNAGAR'S 13th "DICTATOR" JAILED

### Sequel To Leading Banned Procession

(From A Correspondent).

AHMEDNAGAR, Feb. 2.

Sjt. Nathuram Karve, 13th "Dictator" and five other volunteers, Messrs. Damodar Rakshe, Shiwaram Sontakke, Jainarayan Marwadi, Ramchandra Borde and Vithal Jadhav, were all sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of rupees 15, or one month more in default for leading a procession along a prohibited road.

Sjt. Vasudeo Thakur was sentenced to 3 months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 20, or one month more in default for pasting a Congress "Bulletin" on a police station.

The term of notices on Messrs. Acharya Rambhau, Hari Nanasaheb Deochanke and Dr. Kavi has been extended by one month.

### KALYAN CONVICTION.

(From A Correspondent).

KALYAN, Feb. 2.

On Sunday last, the usual monthly flag salutation ceremony was performed here. One volunteer, Narayan Dattoo was arrested and taken to Thana where he was sentenced to four months' hard labour.

## ARRESTS AND CONVICTIONS

### Meeting Dispersed

(From A Correspondent).

ERANDOL, Feb. 1.

A meeting was called here on Wednesday last. People were crowded on Gandhi Maidan but in a short time the Police Inspector and the Magistrate of Erandol came there in two lorries full of "lathi-Police." The police dispersed the meeting and Sjts. Ramkrishna Kabre, Ganpati Ladhe, Gajraj Gopal and Shankar Tilokchand were arrested. After two days the last two were released and the first two were sentenced for 6 months' R.I. and Rs. 50 fine.

### ARRESTS IN NAGPUR.

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR MAHAL, Feb. 1.

Mr. Apaji Gandhi, a prominent Congressman was arrested to-day under the Criminal Law Amendment Act and taken to the Central Jail. Mr. Patwardhan, ex-Secretary of the Provincial Congress Committee was arrested yesterday. Four volunteers who tried to enter the Chitnis Park yesterday to perform the flag salutation ceremony were arrested.

## 73 ARRESTS IN DACCA DIST.

### Enquiry Into Dohar Incident

DACCA, Jan. 30.

By Mail:—During last week 73 arrests were made in the district under Section 144, Criminal Procedure Code.

It is understood that the District Magistrate has ordered a magisterial enquiry into the assault on the Sub-Inspector in charge of Dohar police station and an armed constable, and the subsequent firing by the police on January 23.—A.P.

### NOAKHALI ARRESTS.

NOAKHALI, Jan. 30.

By Mail.—On the charge of organising prohibited processions and meetings on the Independence Day, eighty persons were arrested by the police.—A.P.

## Problems Of Mining Industry In India

CALCUTTA, Jan. 30.

By Mail.—At the annual general meeting of the Mining and Geological Institute held at the Asiatic Society Hall, Dr. D. Penman, Principal, Indian School of Mines, discussed the value and importance of minerals in the social economy of mankind and indicated various problems which at present faced the mining industry.

The following office-bearers were elected for the current year:—President: Dr. D. Penman; Vice-Presidents: Dr. F. G. Percival and Mr. J. F. Wardlaw; Joint Honorar Secretaries: Mr. E. L. G. Clegg and Mr. A. Farquhar; and Honorary Treasurer: Mr. L. L. Fermor.—A.P.

### ARRESTED UNDER EMERGENCY ORDINANCE.

BAGERHAT, Jan. 30.

By Mail.—Babu Ranada Kanta Choudhury was arrested while addressing a crowd in defiance of a notice under the Emergency Powers Ordinance.

15 pickets, including several women, were arrested while picketing Ganja shops.—A.P.

### SENTENCED IN SERAJGUNJ.

SERAJGUNJ, Jan. 30.

By Mail:—Eight volunteers were sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment each under the Picketing Ordinance.

Three others were sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 50 each, in this connection; and the fines were directed to be realised from their guardians, if unpaid, as they were below the age of sixteen.—A.P.

### ARRESTS IN COMILLA.

COMILLA, Jan. 30.

By Mail.—Babu Mahendra Chandra was arrested here under the Ordinance. Babu Abani Kanta Das, along with some other volunteers, was arrested while taking out a procession.—A.P.

## PRABHAT PHERI CONVICTION

### "Dictator" Jailed.

(From Our Correspondent).

SHOLAPUR, Feb. 1.

Mr. Tukaram Vishnu Joshi, Sholapur's 17th "Dictator" who was arrested, was placed this afternoon before Rao Saheb Kale, City Magistrate, Sholapur, for trial. The Magistrate convicted him under section 17 (2) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act and sentenced him to 2 years' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 50.

CONVICTED FOR PASTING POSTER.

Mr. Bandaya Gutgunti who was arrested in the Chati Gali while pasting a poster on the previous night of the Peshawar Day was also placed this afternoon before Rao Saheb Kale who sentenced him to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 150.

PHERI CONVICTIONS.

The City Magistrate also convicted this afternoon Messrs. Rangnath Bachal, Balappa Tuljaram and Gurling Mhetre for taking out a Prabhat Pheri in contravention of the District Magistrate's order issued under Section 7 of the 2nd Ordinance of 1932, and sentenced them each to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 25.

Mr. Fulchand Walchand Shaha was convicted by Mr. Corrin, Assistant Collector, Sholapur, for taking out a Prabhat Pheri and sentenced to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 600 or in default to undergo 6 weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

'MADHANA' PHERI VOLUNTEERS ARRESTED.

Four Congress volunteers Messrs. Vithal Krishna Shendge, Purshotam Niwrati, Sharnappa Rewappa and Sharnappa Adke were arrested this afternoon for taking out a 'Madhana' Pheri.

## 15,000-YEAR OLD PALACE DISCOVERED

### Valuable Jewellery And Pottery

### WEST SIDE OF NEBUCHAD NEZZAR'S TEMPLE EXPOSED

(Special Cable).

LONDON, Feb. 1.

**A magnificent swimming pool of a 15,000-year old palace has been revealed by excavation in Kish, in the heart of the Iraq desert, by the Oxford Field Museum Expedition. The pool is 45 feet long by 36 feet wide, is bricklined, and its waterflow is provided for by varying ground levels, the arrangements of which shows a high degree of engineering skill.**

**VALUABLE JEWELLERY AND POTTERY**

**The palace itself contains a valuable collection of enamelled ware, pottery, jewellery, including ear-rings, and solid gold necklaces with precious stones and also Babylonian seals which the Sassanians had apparently preserved from a much earlier period. Examples of pottery show the remarkable skill of the potter's craft at this period.**

**ANOTHER PALACE DISCOVERED**

**Another Palace has also been discovered, and extensive city ruins are revealing something of a commercial organisation of the period. Already ten years have been spent in the excavation, and the whole of the west side of Nebuchad Nezzar's temple has now been exposed, as also the north side of the Sumerian temple nearly 5,000-years old.**

## ARRESTS AND CONVICTIONS IN BENGAL

KUSHTIA, Jan. 31.

(By Mail). Bilas Roy Agarwalla of Behrampur who was arrested for coming to Kustia from Pahramara in defiance of orders was sentenced to three months' simple imprisonment.—A. P.

MALDA, Jan. 31.

Atul Chandra Kumar and Sudhasu Lahiri arrested in connection with the Independence Day, were sentenced to one years' rigorous imprisonment each.—A. P.

MYMENSINGH, Jan. 31.

Amal Katni Ray was arrested yesterday under the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act.—A. P.

### SECTION 144 DECLARED

NETRAKONA, Jan. 31.

For defying orders on the Independence Day the police arrested Prakash Chandra Biswas and Jatindra Chowdhery and seven others.

To-day two volunteers were arrested for picketing a ganja shop and two for announcing a meeting.

Section 144 has been declared here by the beat of drum, and notices have been served on some persons.—A. P.

### AIR MAIL.

KARACHI, February 1.

The inward air mail arrived here to-day.—A.P.

## RELEASED, RE-ARRESTED AND JAILED

### Sukkur Convictions

(From a Correspondent).

SUKKUR, Feb. 2.

Sjts. Sitaldas and Gopaldas were re-arrested yesterday evening at a public meeting for defying notices served on them under the Emergency Ordinance.

Sjt. Bahrumal was tried and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 200 fine.

Picketing still continues at Foreign cloth shops.

Smt. Sitadevi took charge yesterday.

# WHY SHOULD WE BE HERE AT ALL?

### "CO-OPERATORS" CONSCIOUS OF "LOSS OF SELF-RESPECT"

### Resolutions Of Protest Tabled In Both Houses

### *BUT WILL THEY BE ALLOWED?*

(From Our Special Correspondent).

NEW DELHI, Jan. 31.

(By Mail).

Mr. A. Hoon, M.L.A., Cawnpore, has given notice of the following resolution: "Whereas the country is now being ruled by means of Ordinance and things have come to such a pass that even the last finance bill in spite of its being thrown out by this house and despite all the most vehement protest of its elected members was certified by His Excellency the Viceroy that this legislature has ceased to function and no honourable member can with any self-respect aspire to do any useful work therein and whereas the holding of the Assembly session entails a good deal of avoidable hardships on public which an already overburdened by taxation, this Assembly recommends to the Governor-General (1) to suspend it till its members are placed in a position to function without sacrifice to their own self-respect, (2) should this not be possible and Government still desire to maintain a form of quasi-constitutional body then following procedure be adopted as in joint stock companies. It should obtain from members their proxies and so at least reduce some of expenditure at present inevitable."

AN ELDER STATESMAN ON THE SAME ISSUE.

Mr. Mushir Hussain Kidwai has given notice of a similar resolution in the Council of State.

Of course, these resolutions will not be admitted by the Presidents, but they serve to indicate the depth of feeling that surges in the minds of some of the co-operators against the "Rule by Ordinances."

## FATHER MADE TO PAY FINE IMPOSED ON SON

### Former's Appeal Against Order In Sessions Court

### STAY ORDER ON POLICE SECURED

KARACHI, Feb. 1.

**The first case of a father appealing against an order to pay a fine imposed on his son was filed in the Sessions Court, which to-day issued a stay order on the Police. Devchand, father of Udhavji, who was sentenced to a term of imprisonment and also fine of Rs. 1,000 in the course of his appeal stated that his son was living separate from him and therefore, the Police had no right to attach the appellant's property.**

VANARS ARRESTED.

Five persons were arrested today, including three members of the Vanarsena who are alleged to have announced a meeting for the evening.

FINE ON FIRST DICTATOR PAID.

The fine of Rs. 1,000 imposed on Mr. Narayandas Bechar, the first Dictator, has been paid.—A.P.

## *Bank Of England Repays 150 Million Dollars*

LONDON, Feb. 2.

New York.—The Bank of England has repaid 150 million dollars which is the balance outstanding of 250 million dollars advanced last August by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York and the Bank of France.—Reuter.

## FRENCH COAL MINE DISPUTE

### General Strike Declared

(Special Cable).

LONDON, Feb. 1.

Lille.—The United Miners Syndicate of Nord Province (Northern France's big coal district) has decided to declare a general strike to-day.

### NEW BENGAL EXECUTIVE COUNCILLOR.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 1.

Hon. J. A. Woodhead has been appointed a member of the Executive Council of the Governor of Bengal in succession to Mr. A. Marr when the latter vacates office.—A. P.

## ASSAULT CHARGE FAILS

### Case Against Constable Dismissed

BARISAL, Jan. 31.

The police occupied the Town Hall and hoisted the Union Jack over it.

Ashutosh Das and Mrs. Nibaran Das Gupta (70) were arrested.

Mr. Nogesh Chandra Sharma, the second Munsiff, disposed of the case, to-day, in which one Mr. Shashi Kumar Das Gupta, a teacher of the Brijmohan School, complained that he had been assaulted by two constables and a servant of the Daroga last year. The case against the constables was dismissed, but a damage of Rs. 100/- with costs was allowed against the servant.—A. P.

## WHEN LONDON SLEEPS

### Stars Busy With Midnight "Film Shooting"

### "LUNCH" AT 2 A.M. AND "DINNER" AT BREAKFAST TIME!

(Special Cable).

LONDON, Feb. 1.

Midnight till dawn "film shooting" has now become necessary in British studios owing to the increasingly heavy production programmes. A special night cast and staff of technicians relieve those on day-duty, and start making entirely a different picture, while the rest of London is asleep. So disorganised has the life of some Stars become owing to midnight movie-making that they arrive at studios at nine o'clock in the evening, lunch at two o'clock in the morning dine at breakfast time and sleep throughout the day.

## DEPRESSION WEAKENS

### Rainfall In Punjab

POONA, Feb. 2.

Yesterday's depression has weakened, and lies this morning over the East Punjab and the West United Provinces. It has caused local rain in the East and North Punjab and Kumaon Hills with a few falls in the north West Frontier Province. Information is lacking from Kashmir but presume local falls on rain or snow have occurred there. The temperature is above normal in East Punjab, United Provinces, Rajputana, Central India and Gujarat.

Chief amounts of rainfall are: Ambala, and Dalhousie one and a half inches each; and Ludhiana, and Muree a quarter.

Forecast:—Local falls of rain or snow will continue in Kashmir and the Punjab Hills, and rainfall may extend in hills of United Provinces and in Assam.—A. P.

## A WARD "DICTATOR" WITH FIVE VOLUNTEERS JAILED

### Attempt To Manufacture Illicit Salt In Fort

### TWO VOLUNTEERS SENTENCED FOR PICKETING MINT

For the first time after the resumption of the Civil Disobedience Campaign Salt Satyagraha was offered in the Fort area, on Tuesday. Sjt. Lalji Purshottam, "Dictator" of 'A' ward accompanied by a batch of volunteers attempted to manufacture illicit salt on Tuesday morning at the Bazar Gate Street.

SIX ARRESTS

The police appeared on the scene and put a batch of three volunteers under arrest at 8-20 a.m. About 15 minutes later, another attempt was made to manufacture salt and the police arrested another batch of three volunteers including the "Dictator" of the Ward.

The first batch consisted of Ramkhal Trivedi, Vinayak Narayan and Sangappa Basappa. They were placed before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court and charged under Section 17(1) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act for assisting in the operations of an unlawful association.

JAILED FOR SIX MONTHS.

The Magistrate found them guilty and sentenced them to six months' rigorous imprisonment each and a fine of Rs. 50 or in default six weeks' further imprisonment.

Another batch of three persons consisting of Mr. Lalji Purshottam the 'Dictator' and two Hindu lads was placed in the same court. The Magistrate awarded a similar sentence to the "Dictator" and ordered that the two boys should be sent to the Police Surgeon for ascertaining their ages.

MINT PICKETS CONVICTED.

The Royal Mint was again picketed on Tuesday and two volunteers Kashinath Ambaji and Maruti Ram were arrested by the police.

Both the arrested volunteers were placed before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate, and charged under Section 17 (1) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act. The Magistrate found both the accused guilty and sentenced them to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50 or in default six weeks' further imprisonment.

## RELEASED AND RE-ARRESTED

### "For Defying Police Chief's Order

Sjt. Manibhai G. Desai of the "Hindustan and Praja Mitra" was re-arrested by the Lamington Road Police on Tuesday morning at his residence at Pimpalwadi. He was placed before Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Court and charged with defying the order of the Police Commissioner and failing to report himself to the Police.

Mr. Mankar, the Police Prosecutor said that the accused was released from the Byculla Jail on January 26 and an Order of the Police Commissioner was served on him which among other things required that he should report himself to the Lamington Road Police every day between the hours of 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. The accused failed to report on all these days. He was not to be found at his residence. He was arrested by the Police on Tuesday morning.

When asked by the Court, the accused stated that it was not true that he was arrested by the Police. He himself surrendered to the Police.

The Magistrate found the accused guilty under Section 21 of the Ordinance No. 2, of 1932 for defying the Police Commissioner's Order and sentenced him to two years' R. I.

Edited by LAXMAN GANESH KILARE, (Acting Editor) and Printed and Published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company, Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Hari Building, Old Customs House Road, Fort, Bombay.